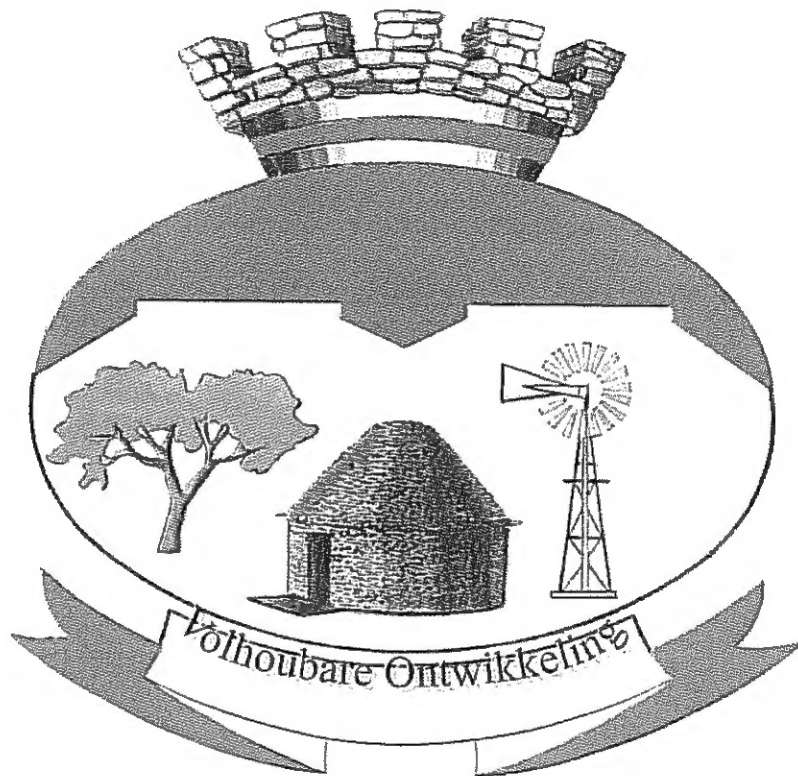


Kareeberg



Municipality

[These financial statements have not been audited]

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 2018**

KAREEBERG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

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KAREEBERG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

GENERAL INFORMATION

NATURE OF BUSINESS

Kareeberg Municipality is a local municipality performing the functions as set out in the Constitution. (Act no 105 of 1996)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND LEGAL FORM

South African Category B Municipality (Local Municipality) as defined by the Municipal Structures Act. (Act no 117 of 1998)

JURISDICTION

The Kareeberg Municipality includes the following geographical areas:

Carnarvon

Vosburg

Vanwyksvlei

MAYOR

Mr N.S. van Wyk

MUNICIPAL MANAGER

Mr F. Manuel (Since 1 December 2017)

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Mr W. de Bruin (Since 5 March 2018)

REGISTERED OFFICE

Hanau Street,

CARNARVON,

9825

AUDITORS

Office of the Auditor General (NC)

Oliver Road,

Kimberley, 8301

PRINCIPLE BANKERS

ABSA, Victoria Street, Carnarvon

ATTORNEYS

G.B. Kempen & De Wet Nel, Victoria Street, Carnarvon

Herman Van Heerden Ing, Southey Street, Douglas

RELEVANT LEGISLATION

Municipal Finance Management Act (Act no 56 of 2003)

Division of Revenue Act

The Income Tax Act

Value Added Tax Act

Municipal Structures Act (Act no 117 of 1998)

Municipal Systems Act (Act no 32 of 2000)

Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations

Water Services Act (Act no 108 of 1997)

Housing Act (Act no 107 of 1997)

Municipal Property Rates Act (Act no 6 of 2004)

Electricity Act (Act no 41 of 1987)

Skills Development Levies Act (Act no 9 of 1999)

Employment Equity Act (Act no 55 of 1998)

Unemployment Insurance Act (Act no 30 of 1966)

Basic Conditions of Employment Act (Act no 75 of 1997)

Supply Chain Management Regulations, 2005

Collective Agreements

SALBC Leave Regulations

KAREEBERG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

MEMBERS OF THE KAREEBERG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

WARD	COUNCILLOR
1	Mr E. Hoorn
2	Mr N.S. van Wyk
3	Mr G.P. van Louw
4	Mr B.J.E. Slambée
Proportional	Mr J.E.J. Hoorn
Proportional	Ms G. Saal
Proportional	Mr W.D. Horne

APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I am responsible for the preparation of these annual financial statements year ended 30 June 2018, which are set out on pages 1 to 87 in terms of Section 126 (1) of the Municipal Finance Management Act and which I have signed on behalf of the Municipality.

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP), including any interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Board.

The annual financial statements are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

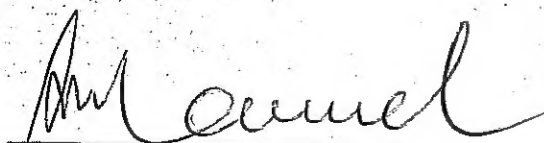
I acknowledge that I am ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control and that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records can be relied on.

I have reviewed the Municipality's cash flow forecast for the year to 30 June 2019 and is satisfied that the Municipality can continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditors are responsible for independently reviewing and reporting on the Municipality's financial statements.

I certify that the remuneration of Councillors and in-kind benefits are within the upper limits of the framework envisaged in Section 219 of the Constitution, read with the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act and the Minister of Corporative Governance determination in accordance with this Act.

The annual financial statements were prepared on the going concern basis.


Mr F. Manuel (Since 1 December 2017)
Municipal Manager

31 August 2018
Date

KAREEBERG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 30 JUNE 2018

	Notes	2018 (Actual) R	2017 (Restated) R
NET ASSETS AND LIABILITIES			
Net Assets		141 165 282	130 832 947
Capital Replacement Reserve	2	11 347 812	11 347 812
Housing Development fund	2	45 545	43 061
Accumulated Surplus		129 771 925	119 442 074
Non-Current Liabilities		33 743 045	32 414 978
Employee benefits	3	9 305 009	9 013 570
Non-Current Provisions	4	24 438 036	23 401 408
Current Liabilities		22 629 379	18 930 678
Consumer Deposits	5	325 569	324 139
Current Employee benefits	6	2 293 589	1 869 676
Trade and Other Payables from exchange transactions	7	1 671 714	715 865
Unspent Transfers and Subsidies	8	18 338 507	16 020 997
Total Net Assets and Liabilities		197 537 707	182 178 602
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets		150 333 262	138 186 929
Property, Plant and Equipment	10	131 629 958	119 831 065
Investment Property	11	15 425 146	15 438 087
Intangible Assets	12	1 534 735	643 882
Heritage Assets	13	14 900	14 900
Capitalised Restoration Cost	14	1 708 738	2 235 711
Long-Term Receivables	15	19 785	23 284
Current Assets		47 204 444	43 991 673
Inventory	16	527 836	527 836
Trade Receivables from exchange transactions	17	3 385 230	5 233 077
Other Receivables from non-exchange transactions	18	-	8 102
Operating Lease Asset	19	37 909	36 810
Current Portion of Long-term Receivables	15	4 773	4 586
Cash and Cash Equivalents	20	43 248 697	38 181 264
Total Assets		197 537 707	182 178 602

KAREEBERG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Notes	2018 (Actual) R	2017 (Actual) R	Correction of Error - Note 34,02 R	2017 (Previously reported) R
REVENUE					
Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions		45 700 469	40 528 389	1 135 371	39 393 018
Taxation Revenue		4 430 162	4 185 230	(505 660)	4 690 890
Property taxes	21	4 430 162	4 185 230	(505 660)	4 690 890
Transfer Revenue		40 784 060	35 612 726	1 641 031	33 971 695
Government Grants and Subsidies - Capital	22	14 386 380	10 914 278	-	10 914 278
Government Grants and Subsidies - Operating	22	26 350 728	24 698 449	1 641 031	23 057 417
Contributed Property, Plant and Equipment		46 953	-	-	-
Other Revenue		486 246	730 434	-	730 434
Actuarial Gains	3	412 486	697 829	-	697 829
Third Party Payments		35 263	-	-	-
Licences and Permits		17 978	18 471	-	18 471
Fines		20 520	14 134	-	14 134
Revenue from Exchange Transactions		16 930 110	16 739 749	(9 517 907)	26 257 656
Property Rates - Penalties & Collection Charges		134 553	126 191	(63 891)	190 082
Service Charges	23	12 518 043	13 352 366	(7 812 985)	21 165 351
Rental of Facilities and Equipment		279 943	341 974	-	341 974
Interest Earned - external investments		3 716 281	2 573 398	-	2 573 398
Interest Earned - outstanding debtors		1 231	1 984	-	1 984
Agency Services		236 769	221 835	-	221 835
Other Revenue	24	43 289	122 002	(1 641 031)	1 763 033
Total Revenue		62 630 570	57 268 139	(8 382 536)	65 650 674
EXPENDITURE					
Employee related costs	26	19 370 993	16 766 578	-	16 766 578
Remuneration of Councillors	27	2 445 807	2 178 625	-	2 178 625
Debt Impairment	28	271 774	1 314 378	-	1 314 378
Collection Cost		-	-	-	-
Depreciation and Amortisation	29	3 478 527	3 415 819	-	3 415 819
Impairments	10	5 056	-	-	-
Actuarial losses	3	76 757	-	-	-
Finance Charges	30	2 281 877	2 266 958	-	2 266 958
Bulk Purchases	31	8 887 294	8 981 296	-	8 981 296
Contracted services		3 281 355	2 702 109	1 086 034	1 816 075
Grants and Subsidies	32	1 018 370	810 566	(8 382 536)	9 193 102
Stock Adjustments	31	1 601 689	1 355 094	-	1 355 094
General Expenses	33	9 587 893	8 172 576	(1 086 034)	9 258 610
Total Expenditure		52 310 393	47 964 000	(8 382 536)	56 346 536
Operating Surplus for the Year		10 320 185	9 304 139	-	9 304 139
Loss on disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment/Investment Property/Intangible Asset	10	(2 400)	(4 000)	-	(4 000)
Gain on disposal of Property, Plant & Equipment/Investment Property/Intangible Asset	10	13 277	-	-	-
Fair Value Adjustments	25	1 274	3 195	-	3 195
NET SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		10 332 336	9 303 333	-	9 303 333

KAREEBERG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Housing Development Fund	Capital Replacement Reserve	Accumulated Surplus/ (Deficit)	Total
	R	R	R	R
Balance at 1 July 2016	40 546	11 347 812	110 141 253	121 529 611
Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	-	-	9 303 333	9 303 333
Transfer to Housing Development Fund	2 515	-	(2 515)	-
Rounding	-	-	2	2
Balance at 30 June 2017	43 061	11 347 812	119 442 074	130 832 947
Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	-	-	10 332 336	10 332 336
Transfer to/from Housing Development Fund	2 484	-	(2 484)	-
Rounding	-	-	(1)	(1)
Balance at 30 June 2018	45 545	11 347 812	129 771 925	141 165 282

KAREEBERG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Notes	2018 R	2017 (Actual) R
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts			
Property Rates		4 366 905	4 271 961
Service Charges		10 970 362	10 786 644
Other Revenue		3 874 270	725 392
Government - Operating		24 609 000	23 411 000
Government - Capital		19 079 000	26 669 000
Interest		3 605 728	2 456 396
Payments			
Suppliers and employees		(42 123 878)	(38 657 759)
Finance charges	30	(2 281 877)	(2 266 958)
Transfers and Grants	32	(1 018 370)	(810 586)
Net Cash from Operating Activities		21 081 139	26 585 109
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment		(15 192 808)	(11 037 547)
Proceeds on Disposal of Fixed Assets		66 030	-
Purchase of Intangible Assets		(892 943)	(640 859)
(Increase)/Decrease in Heritage Assets		-	-
Net Cash from Investing Activities		(16 019 721)	(11 678 466)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
(Increase)/Decrease in Long-term Receivables		4 586	17 110
Increase/(Decrease) in Consumer Deposits		1 430	3 800
Rounding		-	1
Net Cash from Financing Activities		6 016	20 911
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		5 067 434	14 927 614
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year		38 181 264	23 253 650
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	36	43 248 697	38 181 264
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		5 067 434	14 927 614

KAREEBERG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 30 JUNE 2018

COMPARISON OF ACTUAL FIGURES TO FINAL BUDGET

	2018 R (Actual)	2018 R (Final Budget)	2018 R (Variance)	Explanations for material variances
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash	483 234	1 538 120	(1 054 886)	Increase in debtors.
Call investment deposits	42 765 463	48 728 212	(5 962 749)	RBIG not received.
Consumer debtors	1 486 327	2 894 188	(1 407 861)	More indigent debtors registered.
Other Receivables	1 936 812	29 515	1 907 297	2017 VAT claims not received
Current portion of long-term receivables	4 773	8 490	(3 717)	
Inventory	527 836	-	527 836	No installation of pre-paid water meters
Total current assets	47 204 444	53 198 525	(5 994 081)	
Non current assets				
Long-term receivables	19 785	30 816	(11 031)	
Investments	-	-	-	
Investment property	15 425 146	15 482 392	(57 246)	
Property, plant and equipment	133 338 696	181 917 289	(28 578 593)	RBIG and additional MIG funds not received.
Biological Assets	-	-	-	
Intangible Assets	1 534 735	3 700	1 531 035	mSCOA Implementation of Sebata EMS V6 only budgeted in 2018/2019
Heritage Assets	14 900	-	14 900	
Total non current assets	150 333 262	177 434 197	(27 100 935)	
TOTAL ASSETS	197 537 707	230 632 722	(33 095 015)	
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Bank overdraft	-	-	-	
Borrowing	-	-	-	
Consumer deposits	325 569	380 388	(54 819)	Less movement of consumers
Trade and other payables	20 010 222	7 221 964	12 788 258	RBIG funds received and not spent and retention on projects.
Provisions and Employee Benefits	2 293 589	1 659 144	634 445	Adjustment on Employee Benefits.
Total current liabilities	22 629 379	9 261 496	13 367 883	
Non current liabilities				
Borrowing	-	-	-	
Provisions and Employee Benefits	33 743 044	11 737 552	22 005 492	Adjustment on Landfill sites
Total non current liabilities	33 743 044	11 737 552	22 005 492	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	56 372 423	20 999 048	35 373 375	
NET ASSETS	141 165 283	209 633 674	(68 468 391)	
COMMUNITY WEALTH				
Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit)	129 771 925	188 247 651	(68 475 726)	Nett effect of all above
Reserves	11 393 357	11 385 823	7 534	
TOTAL COMMUNITY WEALTH/EQUITY	141 165 283	209 633 674	(68 468 391)	

KAREEBERG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 30 JUNE 2018

ADJUSTMENTS TO APPROVED BUDGET

	2018 R (Approved Budget)	2018 R (Adjustments)	2018 R (Final Budget)	Explanations for material adjustments
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash	1 538 120	-	1 538 120	
Call Investment deposits	48 728 212	-	48 728 212	
Consumer debtors	2 894 188	-	2 894 188	
Other Receivables	29 515	-	29 515	
Current portion of long-term receivables	8 490	-	8 490	
Inventory	-	-	-	
Total current assets	53 198 525	-	53 198 525	
Non current assets				
Long-term receivables	30 816	-	30 816	
Investments	-	-	-	
Investment property	15 482 392	-	15 482 392	
Property, plant and equipment	181 917 289	-	181 917 289	
Biological Assets	-	-	-	
Intangible Assets	3 700	-	3 700	
Heritage Assets	-	-	-	
Total non current assets	177 434 197	-	177 434 197	
TOTAL ASSETS	230 632 722	-	230 632 722	
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Bank overdraft	-	-	-	
Borrowing	-	-	-	
Consumer deposits	380 388	-	380 388	
Trade and other payables	7 221 964	-	7 221 964	
Provisions and Employee Benefits	1 659 144	-	1 659 144	
Total current liabilities	9 261 496	-	9 261 496	
Non current liabilities				
Borrowing	-	-	-	
Provisions and Employee Benefits	11 737 552	-	11 737 552	
Total non current liabilities	11 737 552	-	11 737 552	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	20 999 048	-	20 999 048	
NET ASSETS	209 633 674	-	209 633 674	
COMMUNITY WEALTH				
Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit)	198 247 851	-	198 247 851	
Reserves	11 385 823	-	11 385 823	
TOTAL COMMUNITY WEALTH/EQUITY	209 633 674	-	209 633 674	

KAREEBERG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

COMPARISON OF ACTUAL FIGURES TO FINAL BUDGET

	2018 R (Actual)	2018 R (Final Budget)	2018 R (Variance)	Explanations for material variances
REVENUE BY SOURCE				
Property rates	4 430 162	5 006 305	(576 143)	Adjustment for Equitable Share
Property rates - penalties & collection charges	134 553	-	134 553	Budget under other receivables
Service charges	12 518 043	21 026 607	(8 510 564)	Adjustment for Equitable Share
Rental of facilities and equipment	279 943	362 419	(82 476)	Commonage not all leased
Interest earned - external investments	3 716 281	445 000	3 271 281	More unspent grants invested
Interest earned - outstanding debtors	1 231	3 300	(2 069)	Redemption of LT loans
Dividends received	-	-	-	
Fines	20 520	12 230	8 290	More income received
Licences and permits	17 978	7 420	10 558	Higher sales
Agency services	236 769	237 000	(231)	
Government Grants and Subsidies - Operating	26 350 728	24 718 997	1 631 731	
Other revenue	539 284	37 332 351	(36 793 067)	Adjustment for depreciation, capital grants and VAT income.
Gains on disposal of PPE	13 277	-	13 277	
Total Operating Revenue	48 258 750	88 153 629	(40 894 879)	
EXPENDITURE BY TYPE				
Employee related costs	19 370 993	20 862 250	(1 481 257)	Vacancies
Remuneration of councillors	2 445 807	2 490 137	(44 330)	
Debt impairment	271 774	2 393 527	(2 121 753)	Higher payment rate
Depreciation & asset impairment	3 478 527	3 681 354	(202 827)	Remaining useful life assessment
Finance charges	2 281 877	144 742	2 137 135	Adjustment on Landfill sites
Bulk purchases	10 488 982	10 912 085	(423 103)	Less purchases
Other materials	-	1 146 048	(1 146 048)	Moved to other expenditure for actual
Contracted services	3 281 355	2 393 619	887 736	Budgeted under general expenditure.
Grants and subsidies paid	1 018 370	10 084 544	(9 076 174)	Adjustment for Equitable Share
Other expenditure	9 672 708	6 950 234	2 722 474	Moved from repairs and maintenance for actual
Loss on disposal of PPE	2 400	-	2 400	
Total Operating Expenditure	52 312 793	61 058 540	(8 745 747)	
Operating Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	(4 054 043)	28 095 089	(32 149 132)	
Government Grants and Subsidies - Capital	14 366 360	44 095 000	(29 708 620)	RBIG funds not spent
Net Surplus for the year	10 332 336	72 190 089	(61 857 753)	

KAREBERG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

ADJUSTMENTS TO APPROVED BUDGET

REVENUE BY SOURCE	2018 R (Approved Budget)	2018 R (Adjustments)	2018 R (Final Budget)	Reasons for material adjustments
Property rates	5 006 305	-	5 006 305	
Property rates - penalties & collection charges	-	-	-	
Service charges	21 527 543	(498 536)	21 028 807	
Rental of facilities and equipment	374 970	(12 551)	362 419	
Interest earned - external investments	1 735 802	(1 290 802)	445 000	Expected less grant income.
Interest earned - outstanding debtors	3 300	-	3 300	
Dividends received	-	-	-	
Fines	12 230	-	12 230	
Licences and permits	7 420	-	7 420	
Agency services	237 000	-	237 000	
Government Grants and Subsidies - Operating	24 718 997	-	24 718 997	
Other revenue	12 347 815	24 984 536	37 332 351	Adjustment for depreciation, capital grants and VAT income.
Gains on disposal of PPE	-	-	-	
Total Operating Revenue	65 971 382	23 182 247	89 153 629	
EXPENDITURE BY TYPE				
Employee related costs	21 001 756	(149 506)	20 852 250	
Remuneration of councillors	2 490 137	-	2 490 137	
Debt impairment	2 393 527	-	2 393 527	
Depreciation & asset impairment	3 681 354	-	3 681 354	
Finance charges	144 742	-	144 742	
Bulk purchases	10 912 085	-	10 912 085	
Other materials	1 446 048	(300 000)	1 146 048	
Contracted services	2 393 619	-	2 393 619	
Grants and subsidies paid	10 094 544	-	10 094 544	
Other expenditure	10 363 552	(3 413 316)	6 950 234	Adjustment of Allocations
Loss on disposal of PPE	-	-	-	
Total Operating Expenditure	64 921 364	(3 862 824)	61 058 540	
Operating Surplus for the year	1 050 018	27 045 071	28 095 089	
Government Grants and Subsidies - Capital	43 095 000	1 000 000	44 095 000	
Net Surplus for the year	44 145 018	28 045 071	72 190 089	

KAREBERG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

COMPARISON OF ACTUAL FIGURES TO FINAL BUDGET				
	2018 R (Actual)	2018 R (Final Budget)	2018 R (Variance)	Explanations for material variances
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Receipts				
Property Rates	4 366 905	3 674 513	692 392	Increase in tariff
Service Charges	10 970 362	20 451 166	(9 480 804)	Adjustment on equitable share
Other Revenue	3 874 270	12 679 077	(8 804 807)	Less grant VAT Income.
Government - Operating	24 609 000	24 718 997	(109 997)	
Government - Capital	19 079 000	44 095 000	(25 016 000)	Less RBIG grant expenditure
Interest	3 605 728	1 565 521	2 040 207	More unspent grants invested
Dividends	-	-	-	
Payments				
Suppliers and Employees	(42 123 878)	(47 310 444)	5 186 566	Vacancies and less spending due to cash flow.
Finance charges	(2 281 877)	(144 742)	(2 137 135)	Adjustment on Landfill sites
Transfers and Grants	(1 018 370)	(10 094 545)	9 076 175	Adjustment for Equitable Share
NET CASH FROM/(USED) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	21 081 139	49 634 543	(28 553 404)	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Receipts				
Proceeds on disposal of Assets	66 030	-	66 030	Sale of game
Decrease/(increase) in non-current receivables	4 586	8 490	(3 904)	
Decrease/(increase) in non-current investments	-	-	-	
Payments				
Capital assets	(16 085 751)	(44 095 000)	28 009 249	Less RBIG spending
NET CASH FROM/(USED) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(16 015 135)	(44 086 510)	28 071 375	
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Receipts				
Borrowing	-	-	-	
Increase/(decrease) in consumer deposits	1 430	10 000	(8 570)	
Payments				
Repayment of borrowing	-	-	-	
NET CASH FROM/(USED) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	1 430	10 000	(8 570)	
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH HELD	5 067 433	5 558 033	(490 599)	
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	38 181 264	25 282 302	12 898 962	Nett effect of all above
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	43 248 697	30 840 335	12 408 362	

KAREEBERG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

ADJUSTMENTS TO APPROVED BUDGET

	2018 R (Approved Budget)	2018 R (Adjustments)	2018 R (Final Budget)	Reasons for material adjustments
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Receipts				
Property rates, penalties & collection charges	3 674 513	-	3 674 513	
Service charges	20 451 166	-	20 451 166	
Other revenue	12 679 077	-	12 679 077	
Government - operating	24 718 987	-	24 718 987	
Government - capital	43 085 000	1 000 000	44 085 000	Adjustment of allocation
Interest	1 565 521	-	1 565 521	
Dividends	-	-	-	
Payments				
Suppliers and Employees	(47 310 444)	-	(47 310 444)	
Finance charges	(144 742)	-	(144 742)	
Transfers and Grants	(10 094 545)	-	(10 094 545)	
NET CASH FROM/(USED) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	48 634 543	1 000 000	49 634 543	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Receipts				
Proceeds on disposal of Assets	-	-	-	
Decrease/(increase) in non-current receivables	8 490	-	8 490	
Decrease/(increase) in non-current investments	-	-	-	
Payments				
Capital assets	(43 095 000)	(1 000 000)	(44 095 000)	
NET CASH FROM/(USED) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(43 086 510)	(1 000 000)	(44 086 510)	
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Receipts				
Borrowing	-	-	-	
Increase/(decrease) in consumer deposits	10 000	-	10 000	
Payments				
Repayment of borrowing	-	-	-	
NET CASH FROM/(USED) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	10 000	-	10 000	
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH HELD	5 558 033	-	5 558 033	
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	25 282 302	-	25 282 302	
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	30 840 335	-	30 840 335	

KAREEBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1. ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES APPLIED IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1.1. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The annual financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis of accounting and are in accordance with historical cost convention unless specified otherwise.

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Finance Management Act (MFMA) and effective Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP), including any interpretations and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Board in accordance with Section 122(3) of the Municipal Finance Management Act, (Act No 56 of 2003).

Accounting policies for material transactions, events or conditions not covered by the GRAP reporting framework, have been developed in accordance with paragraphs 8, 10 and 11 of GRAP 3 (Revised – March 2015) and the hierarchy approved in Directive 5 issued by the Accounting Standards Board.

A summary of the significant accounting policies, which have been consistently applied except where an exemption or transitional provision has been granted, are disclosed below.

Assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses have not been offset except when offsetting is permitted or required by a Standard of GRAP.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those used to present the previous year's financial statements, unless explicitly stated. The details of any changes in accounting policies are explained in the relevant notes to the annual financial statements.

In terms of Directive 7: "The Application of Deemed Cost on the Adoption of Standards of GRAP" issued by the Accounting Standards Board, the Municipality applied deemed cost to Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment Property and Intangible Assets where the acquisition cost of an asset could not be determined.

1.2. PRESENTATION CURRENCY

Amounts reflected in the financial statements are in South African Rand and at actual values. Financial values are rounded to the nearest one Rand. No foreign exchange transactions are included in the statements.

1.3. GOING CONCERN ASSUMPTION

These annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

1.4. COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

When the presentation or classification of items in the annual financial statements is amended, prior period comparative amounts are restated, unless a standard of GRAP does not require the restatements of comparative information. The nature and reason for the reclassification is disclosed. Where accounting errors have been identified in the current year, the correction is made retrospectively as far as is practicable, and the prior year

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

comparatives are restated accordingly. Where there has been a change in accounting policy in the current year, the adjustment is made retrospectively as far as is practicable, and the prior year comparatives are restated accordingly.

1.5. AMENDED DISCLOSURE POLICY

Amendments to accounting policies are reported as and when deemed necessary based on the relevance of any such amendment to the format and presentation of the financial statements. The principal amendments to matters disclosed in the current financial statements include errors.

1.6. MATERIALITY

Material omissions or misstatements of items are material if they could, individually or collectively, influence the decision or assessments of users made on the basis of the financial statements. Materiality depends on the nature or size of the omission or misstatements judged in the surrounding circumstances. The nature or size of the information item, or a combination of both, could be the determining factor. Materiality is determined as 1% of total operating expenditure. This materiality is from management's perspective and does not correlate with the auditor's materiality.

1.7. PRESENTATION OF BUDGET INFORMATION

The presentation of budget information is prepared in accordance with GRAP 24 and guidelines issued by National Treasury. The comparison of budget and actual amounts are disclosed as a separate additional financial statement, namely Statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts.

Budget information is presented on the accrual basis and is based on the same period as the actual amounts. The budget information is therefore on a comparable basis to the actual amounts.

The comparable information includes the following:

- the approved and final budget amounts;
- actual amounts and final budget amounts;

Explanations for differences between the approved and final budget are included in the Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts.

Explanations for material differences between the final budget amounts and actual amounts are included the Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts.

The disclosure of comparative information in respect of the previous period is not required in terms of GRAP 24.

KAREEBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1.8. STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS TO STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

GRAP 18 Segment Reporting is effective from 1 April 2015. The implementation of GRAP 18 is delayed, in terms of Directive 5, for municipalities for the 2017/18 financial year and municipalities are not required to apply or early adopt GRAP 18. The implementation date of GRAP 18 is 1 April 2019.

The following GRAP standards have been issued but are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the municipality:

Standard	Description	Effective Date
GRAP 20 (Original – June 2011)	<p><u>Related Party Disclosure</u></p> <p>The objective of this Standard is to ensure that a Municipality's financial statements contains the disclosures necessary to draw attention to the possibility that its financial position and surplus or deficit may have been affected by the existence of related parties and by transactions and outstanding balances with such parties.</p> <p>The Municipality resolved to adopt some of the disclosure requirements as per GRAP 20. The information is therefore included in the financial statements.</p>	1 April 2019
GRAP 32 (Original – Aug 2013)	<p><u>Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor</u></p> <p>The objective of this Standard is to prescribe the accounting for service concession arrangements by the grantor and a public entity.</p> <p>No significant impact is expected as the Municipality's current treatment is already in line with the Standards treatment.</p>	1 April 2019
GRAP 108 (Original – Sept 2013)	<p><u>Statutory Receivables</u></p> <p>The objective of this Standard is to prescribe accounting requirements for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of statutory receivables.</p> <p>The Municipality has resolved to adopt the principles as set out in GRAP 108 to formulate its own accounting policy.</p>	1 April 2019

KAREEBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

Standard	Description	Effective Date
GRAP 109	<p><u>Accounting by Principles and Agents</u></p> <p>The objective of this Standard is to outline principles to be used by an entity to assess whether it is party to a principal-agent arrangement, and whether it is a principal or an agent in undertaking transactions in terms of such an arrangement.</p> <p>No significant impact is expected as the Municipality's current treatment is already in line with the Standards treatment.</p>	1 April 2019
GRAP 110	<p><u>Living and non-living resources</u></p> <p>The objective of this Standard is to prescribe the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements for living resources; and disclosure requirements for non-living resources.</p> <p>No significant impact is expected as the Municipality's current treatment is already in line with the Standards treatment.</p>	1 April 2020
IGRAP17	<p><u>Service Concession Arrangements Where a Grantor Controls a Significant Residual Interest in an Asset</u></p> <p>The Interpretation of the Standard is to provide guidance to the grantor where it has entered into a service concession arrangement, but only controls, through a significant residual interest in a service concession asset at the end of the arrangement, where the arrangement does not constitute a lease.</p> <p>No such transactions or events are expected in the foreseeable future.</p>	Unknown

These standards, amendments and interpretations will not have a significant impact on the Municipality once implemented.

1.9. RESERVES

1.9.1 Capital Replacement Reserve (CRR)

In order to finance the provision of infrastructure and other items of property, plant and equipment from internal sources, amounts are transferred from the accumulated surplus to the CRR. The cash in the CRR can only be utilized to finance items of property, plant and equipment. The CRR is reduced and the accumulated surplus is credited by a corresponding amount when the amounts in the CRR are utilized.

KAREEBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1.9.2 Housing Development Fund

The Housing Development Fund was established in terms of the Housing Act, (Act No. 107 of 1997). Loans from National and Provincial Government, used to finance housing selling schemes undertaken by the Municipality, were extinguished on 1 April 1998 and transferred to the Housing Development Fund.

Housing selling schemes, both completed and in progress, as at 1 April 1998, were also transferred to the Housing Development Fund. In terms of the Housing Act, all proceeds from housing developments, which include rental income and sale of houses, must be paid into the Housing Development Fund. Monies standing to the credit of the Housing Development Fund can be used only to finance housing developments within the municipal area subject to the approval of the Provincial MEC responsible for housing.

1.10. LEASES

1.10.1 Municipality as Lessee

Leases are classified as finance leases where substantially all the risks and rewards associated with ownership of an asset are transferred to the Municipality. Property, plant and equipment or intangible assets (excluding licensing agreements for such items as motion picture films, video recordings, plays, manuscripts, patents and copyrights) subject to finance lease agreements are initially recognised at the lower of the asset's fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liabilities are initially recognised at the inception of the lease and are measured as the sum of the minimum lease payments due in terms of the lease agreement, discounted for the effect of interest. In discounting the lease payments, the Municipality uses the interest rate that exactly discounts the lease payments and unguaranteed residual value to the fair value of the asset plus any direct costs incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the leased assets are accounted for in accordance with the stated accounting policies applicable to property, plant and equipment, investment property or intangibles assets. The lease liability is reduced by the lease payments, which are allocated between the lease finance cost and the capital repayment using the effective interest rate method. Lease finance costs are expensed when incurred. The accounting policies relating to de-recognition of financial instruments are applied to lease payables.

Operating leases are those leases that do not fall within the scope of the above definition. Operating lease rentals are recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. The difference between the straight-lined expenses and actual payments made will give rise to a liability. The Municipality recognises the aggregate benefit of incentives as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

1.10.2 Municipality as Lessor

Under a finance lease, the Municipality recognises the lease payments to be received in terms of a lease agreement as an asset (receivable). The receivable is calculated as the sum of all the minimum lease payments to be received, plus any unguaranteed residual accruing to the Municipality, discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. The receivable is reduced by the capital portion of the lease instalments received, with the

KAREEBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

interest portion being recognised as interest revenue on a time proportionate basis. The accounting policies relating to de-recognition and impairment of financial instruments are applied to lease receivables.

Operating leases are those leases that do not fall within the scope of the above definition. Operating lease revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. The difference between the straight-line revenue and actual payments received will give rise to an asset. The Municipality recognises the aggregate cost of incentives as a reduction of rental revenue over the lease term, on a straight-line basis unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern over which the benefit of the leased asset is diminished.

1.11. UNSPENT CONDITIONAL GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND RECEIPTS

Conditional government grants are subject to specific conditions. If these specific conditions are not met, the monies received are repayable where applicable.

Unspent conditional grants are financial liabilities that are separately reflected on the Statement of Financial Position. They represent unspent government grants, subsidies and contributions from government organs.

This liability always has to be cash-backed. The following provisions are set for the creation and utilisation of this creditor:

- Unspent conditional grants are recognised as a liability when the grant is received.
- When grant conditions are met an amount equal to the conditions met are transferred to revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.
- The cash which backs up the creditor is invested as individual investment or part of the general investments of the Municipality until it is utilised.
- Interest earned on the investment is treated in accordance with grant conditions. If it is payable to the funder it is recorded as part of the creditor. If it is the Municipality's interest, it is recognised as interest earned in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.12. PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when the Municipality has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resource embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the provision can be made. Provisions are reviewed at reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of future outflows of resources. Where the effect is material, non-current provisions are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects the market's current assessment of the time value of money, adjusted for risks specific to the liability.

The Municipality does not recognise a contingent liability or contingent asset. A contingent liability is disclosed unless the probability of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential is remote. A contingent asset is disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits or service potential is probable.

Future events that may affect the amount required to settle an obligation are reflected in the amount of a provision where there is sufficient objective evidence that they will occur.

KAREEBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

Gains from the expected disposal of assets are not taken into account in measuring a provision. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. The present obligation under an onerous contract is recognised and measured as a provision.

A provision for restructuring costs is recognised only when the following criteria over and above the recognition criteria of a provision have been met.

The Municipality has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement that plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is de-recognised.

1.13. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the Municipality pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (a fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Defined benefit plans are post-employment benefit plans other than defined contribution plans.

1.13.1. Post Retirement Medical Obligations

The Municipality provides post-retirement medical benefits by subsidizing the medical aid contributions of certain retired staff according to the rules of the medical aid funds. Council pays 70% as contribution and the remaining 30% is paid by the members. The entitlement to these benefits is usually conditional on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period. The present value of the defined benefit liability is actuarially determined in accordance with GRAP 25 – "Employee Benefits" (using a discount rate applicable to high quality government bonds). The plan is unfunded.

These contributions are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance when employees have rendered the service entitling them to the contribution. The liability was calculated by means of the projected unit credit actuarial valuation method. The liability in respect of current pensioners is regarded as fully accrued, and is therefore not split between a past (or accrued) and future in-service element. The liability is recognised at the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date, minus the fair value at the reporting date of plan assets (if any) out of which the obligations are to be settled directly, plus any liability that may arise as a result of a minimum funding requirements. Payments made by the Municipality are set-off against the liability, including notional interest, resulting from the valuation by the actuaries and are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance as employee benefits upon valuation.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

Actuarial gains and losses arising from the experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions, is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in the period that it occurs. These obligations are valued annually by independent qualified actuaries.

1.13.2. Long Service Awards

Long service awards are provided to employees who achieve certain pre-determined milestones of service within the Municipality. The Municipality's obligation under these plans is valued by independent qualified actuaries annually and the corresponding liability is raised. Payments are set-off against the liability, including notional interest, resulting from the valuation by the actuaries and are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance as employee benefits upon valuation.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from the experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions, is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in the period that it occurs. These obligations are valued annually by independent qualified actuaries.

1.13.3. Staff Leave

Liabilities for annual leave are recognised as they accrue to employees. The liability is based on the total amount of leave days, limited to 48 days, due to employees at year-end and also on the total salary of the employee.

Accumulating leave is carried forward and can be used in future periods if the current period's entitlement is not used in full. All unused leave will be paid out to the specific employee at the end of that employee's employment term.

Accumulated leave is vesting.

1.13.4. Staff Bonuses Accrued

Liabilities for staff bonuses are recognised as they accrue to employees. The liability at year end is based on bonus accrued at year-end for each employee.

1.13.5. Performance Bonuses

A provision, in respect of the liability relating to the anticipated costs of performance bonuses payable to Section 56 and 57 employees, is recognised as it accrues to Section 56 and 57 employees. Municipal performance bonus provisions are based on the performance contract stipulations as well as previous performance bonus payment trends.

1.13.6. Pension and retirement fund obligations

The Municipality provides retirement benefits for its employees. Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the Municipality pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (a fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The contributions to fund obligations for the payment of retirement benefits are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in the year they become payable.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

The defined benefit funds, which are administered on a provincial basis, are actuarially valued tri-annually on the projected unit credit method basis.

Deficits identified are recovered through lump sum payments or increased future contributions on a proportional basis to all participating municipalities. The contributions and lump sum payments are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in the year they become payable. Sufficient information is not available to use defined benefit accounting for a multi-employer plan. As a result, defined benefit plans have been accounted for as if they were defined contribution plans.

1.13.7. Other Short-term Employee Benefits

When an employee has rendered service to the Municipality during a reporting period, the Municipality recognises the undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service:

- as a liability (accrued expense), after deducting any amount already paid. If the amount already paid exceeds the undiscounted amount of the benefits, the Municipality recognises that excess as an asset (prepaid expense) to the extent that the prepayment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payments or a cash refund; and
- as an expense, unless another Standard requires or permits the inclusion of the benefits in the cost of an asset.

1.14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

1.14.1 Initial Recognition

Property, plant and equipment are tangible non-current assets (including infrastructure assets) that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, rental to others, or for administrative purposes, and are expected to be used during more than one year. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Municipality, and the cost or fair value of the item can be measured reliably. Items of property, plant and equipment are initially recognised as assets on acquisition date and are initially recorded at cost. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is the purchase price and other costs attributable to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Municipality. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the cost. The cost also includes the necessary costs of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site on which it is located.

When significant components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Where an asset is acquired by the Municipality for no or nominal consideration (i.e. a non-exchange transaction), the cost is deemed to be equal to the fair value of that asset on the date acquired.

Where an item of property, plant and equipment is acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset or monetary assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

assets, the assets acquired is initially measured at fair value (the cost). If the acquired item's fair value is not determinable, its deemed cost is the carrying amount of the asset(s) given up.

Major spare parts and servicing equipment qualify as property, plant and equipment when the Municipality expects to use them during more than one period. Similarly, if the major spare parts and servicing equipment can be used only in connection with an item of property, plant and equipment, they are accounted for as property, plant and equipment.

Municipal land and building qualify as property, plant and equipment when the property is registered at the Deeds Office in the name of the Municipality or any identifiable unknown registered property. Where a split for land and building valuation cost is not available on the valuation received, management assumed that the building is calculated at 80% and the land at 20% of the valuation value.

Biological assets of the Municipality qualify as property plant and equipment as it is for recreation purposes. The Municipality controls the asset as a result of past events. Biological assets are initially measured at their fair value less cost to sell. The fair value of game is determined based on market prices of game. Initial recognition will be adjusted in each year a tender is issued to control the game numbers. A gain or loss arising on initial recognition of biological assets at fair value less cost to sell is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance for the period in which it arises.

1.14.2 Subsequent Measurement – Cost Model

Subsequent to initial recognition, items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Land is not depreciated as it is deemed to have an indefinite useful life.

Where the Municipality replaces parts of an asset, it derecognises the part of the asset being replaced and capitalises the new component. Subsequent expenditure incurred on an asset is capitalised when it increases the capacity or future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset.

1.14.3 Depreciation and Impairment

Depreciation is calculated on the depreciable amount, using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use, i.e. when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Components of assets that are significant in relation to the whole asset and that have different useful lives are depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. The annual depreciation rates are based on the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Land and Buildings</u>	<u>Years</u>
Land	Indefinite
Buildings	10-57

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

<u>Infrastructure</u>	<u>Years</u>
Roads and Streets	11-81
Electricity Mains	13-51
Water Mains and Purification	10-81
Sewerage Mains & Purification	14-81
Refuse Mains	29-61
 <u>Community</u>	 <u>Years</u>
Recreation Grounds	11-102
Civil Buildings	30-57
Cemetery	30-80
Museum	30-57
Parks	30-52
Public Conveniences/Bathhouses	23-52
Libraries	30-57
Clinics and Hospitals	30-61
 <u>Other</u>	 <u>Years</u>
Motor Vehicles	6-26
Office equipment	3-43
Furniture and fittings	2-43
Refuse Truck	10-17
Plant and Equipment	2-43
Fire Engines	21-33
Computer Equipment	5-33

Changes to the useful life of assets are reviewed if there is an indication that a change may have occurred in the estimated useful life. If the expectation differs from the previous estimates, the change is accounted for in accordance with GRAP 3 either prospectively as a change in the accounting policy or retrospectively as a prior period error depending on the specific circumstances.

Property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each reporting date for any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The impairment recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance is the excess of the carrying value over the recoverable amount.

An impairment is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment been recognised. A reversal of an impairment is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.14.4 De-recognition

Items of property, plant and equipment are derecognised when the asset is disposed or when there are no further economic benefits or service potential expected from the use of the asset. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value and is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1.14.5 Land and buildings and Other Assets – application of deemed cost (Directive 7)

The Municipality opted to take advantage of the transitional provisions as contained in Directive 7 of the Accounting Standards Board, issued in December 2009. The Municipality applied deemed cost where the acquisition cost of an asset could not be determined. For Land and Buildings, the fair value as determined by a valuator was used in order to determine the deemed cost as on 1 July 2007. For Other Assets the depreciation cost method was used to establish the deemed cost as on 1 July 2007.

1.15. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

1.15.1 Initial Recognition

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance.

An asset meets the identifiability criterion in the definition of an intangible asset when it:

- is separable, i.e. is capable of being separated or divided from the Municipality and sold, transferred, licensed, rented or exchanged, either individually or together with a related contract, identifiable asset or liability, regardless of whether the Municipality intends to do so; or
- arises from binding arrangements from contracts, regardless of whether those rights are transferable or separable from the Municipality or from other rights and obligations.

The Municipality recognises an intangible asset in its Statement of Financial Position only when it is probable that the expected future economic benefits or service potential that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Municipality and the cost or fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Internally generated intangible assets are subject to strict recognition criteria before they are capitalised. Research expenditure is never capitalised, while development expenditure is only capitalised to the extent that:

- the Municipality intends to complete the intangible asset for use or sale;
- it is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset;
- the Municipality has the resources to complete the project;
- it is probable that the municipality will receive future economic benefits or service potential; and

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost.

Where an intangible asset is acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset or monetary assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets, the asset acquired is initially measured at fair value (the cost). If the acquired item's fair value is not determinable, it's deemed cost is the carrying amount of the asset(s) given up.

1.15.2 Subsequent Measurement – Cost Model

Intangible assets are subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an intangible asset is amortised over the

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

useful life where that useful life is finite. Where the useful life is indefinite, the asset is not amortised but is subject to an annual impairment test.

1.15.3 Amortisation and Impairment

Amortisation is charged so as to write off the cost or valuation of intangible assets over its estimated useful lives using the straight line method. Amortisation of an asset begins when it is available for use, i.e. when it is in the condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Components of assets that are significant in relation to the whole asset and that have different useful lives are amortised separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and amortisation method are reviewed at each year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. The annual amortisation rates are based on the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Intangible Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Computer Software	4-15

Changes to the useful life of assets are reviewed if there is an indication that a change may have occurred in the estimated useful life. If the expectation differs from the previous estimates, the change is accounted for in accordance with GRAP 3 either prospectively as a change in the accounting policy or retrospectively as a prior period error depending on the specific circumstances.

1.15.4 De-recognition

Intangible assets are derecognised when the asset is disposed or when there are no further economic benefits or service potential expected from the use of the asset. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an intangible asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value and is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.15.5 Application of deemed cost (Directive 7)

The Municipality opted to take advantage of the transitional provisions as contained in Directive 7 of the Accounting Standards Board, issued in December 2009. The Municipality applied deemed cost where the acquisition cost of an asset could not be determined. For Intangible Assets the depreciated replacement cost method was used to establish the deemed cost as on 1 July 2007.

1.16. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

1.16.1 Initial Recognition

Investment property is recognised as an asset when, and only when:

- it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential that are associated with the investment property will flow to the Municipality, and
- the cost or fair value of the investment property can be measured reliably.

Investment property includes property (land or a building, or part of a building, or both land and buildings held under a finance lease) held to earn rentals and/or for capital

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appreciation, rather than held to meet service delivery objectives, the production or supply of goods or services, or the sale of an asset in the ordinary course of operations. Property with a currently undetermined use, is also classified as investment property.

At initial recognition, the Municipality measures investment property at cost including transaction costs once it meets the definition of investment property. However, where an investment property was acquired through a non-exchange transaction (i.e. where it acquired the investment property for no or a nominal value), its cost is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. The cost of self-constructed investment property is measured at cost.

Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. If owner occupied property becomes an investment property, the Municipality accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property, plant and equipment up to the date of change in use.

1.16.2 Subsequent Measurement – Cost Model

Subsequent to initial recognition, items of investment property are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Land is not depreciated as it is deemed to have an indefinite useful life.

1.16.3 Depreciation and Impairment – Cost Model

Depreciation is calculated on the depreciable amount, using the straight-line method. Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use, i.e. when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Components of assets that are significant in relation to the whole asset and that have different useful lives are depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

<u>Investment Property</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings	29-30

Changes to the useful life of assets are reviewed if there is an indication that a change may have occurred in the estimated useful life. If the expectation differs from the previous estimates, the change is accounted for in accordance with GRAP 3 either prospectively as a change in the accounting policy or retrospectively as a prior period error depending on the specific circumstances.

1.16.4 De-recognition

Investment property is derecognised when it is disposed or when there are no further economic benefits expected from the use of the investment property. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of investment property is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value and is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

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1.16.5 Application of deemed cost - Directive 7

The Municipality opted to take advantage of the transitional provisions as contained in Directive 7 of the Accounting Standards Board, issued in December 2009. The Municipality applied deemed cost where the acquisition cost of an asset could not be determined. The fair value as determined by a valuator was used in order to determine the deemed cost as on 1 July 2007.

1.17 HERITAGE ASSETS

1.17.1 Initial Recognition

A heritage asset is defined as an asset that has a cultural, environmental, historical, natural, scientific, technological or artistic significance and is held and preserved indefinitely for the benefit of present and future generations.

A heritage asset is recognised as an asset if, and only if it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the Municipality, and the cost or fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

A heritage asset that qualifies for recognition as an asset, is measured at its cost. Where a heritage asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its cost is deemed to be its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

1.17.2 Subsequent Measurement – Cost Model

After recognition as an asset, heritage assets are carried at its cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

1.17.3 Depreciation and Impairment

Heritage assets are not depreciated

Heritage assets are reviewed at each reporting date for any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The impairment recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance is the excess of the carrying value over the recoverable amount.

An impairment is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment been recognised. A reversal of an impairment is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.17.4 De-recognition

Heritage assets are derecognised when it is disposed or when there are no further economic benefits expected from the use of the heritage asset. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of a heritage asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying value of the heritage asset and is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

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1.17.5 Application of deemed cost - Directive 7

The Municipality opted to take advantage of the transitional provisions as contained in Directive 7 of the Accounting Standards Board, issued in December 2009. The Municipality applied deemed cost where the acquisition cost of an asset could not be determined. The fair value as determined by a valuator was used in order to determine the deemed cost as on 1 July 2007.

1.18. IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

1.18.1 Cash-generating assets

Cash-generating assets are assets held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return.

The Municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Municipality estimates the asset's recoverable amount.

In assessing whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the Municipality considers the following indications:

(a) External sources of information

- During the period, an asset's market value has declined significantly more than would be expected as a result of the passage of time or normal use.
- Significant changes with an adverse effect on the Municipality have taken place during the period, or will take place in the near future, in the technological, market, economic or legal environment in which the Municipality operates or in the market to which an asset is dedicated.
- Market interest rates or other market rates of return on investments have increased during the period, and those increases are likely to affect the discount rate used in calculating an asset's value in use and decrease the asset's recoverable amount materially.

(b) Internal sources of information

- Evidence is available of obsolescence or physical damage of an asset.
- Significant changes with an adverse effect on the Municipality have taken place during the period, or are expected to take place in the near future, in the extent to which, or manner in which, an asset is used or is expected to be used. These changes include the asset becoming idle, plans to discontinue or restructure the operation to which an asset belongs, plans to dispose of an asset before the previously expected date, and reassessing the useful life of an asset as finite rather than indefinite.
- Evidence is available from internal reporting that indicates that the economic performance of an asset is, or will be, worse than expected.

The re-designation of assets from a cash-generating asset to a non-cash generating asset or from a non-cash-generating asset to a cash-generating asset shall only occur when there is clear evidence that such a re-designation is appropriate. A re-designation, by itself, does not necessarily trigger an impairment test or a reversal of an impairment loss. Instead, the indication for an impairment test or a reversal of an impairment loss arises from, as a minimum, the indications listed above.

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An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. Impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

After the recognition of an impairment loss, the depreciation (amortisation) charge for the asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Municipality estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.18.2 Non-cash-generating assets

Non-cash-generating assets are assets other than cash-generating assets.

The Municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Municipality estimates the asset's recoverable service amount.

In assessing whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the Municipality considers the following indications:

(a) External sources of information

- Cessation, or near cessation, of the demand or need for services provided by the asset.
- Significant long-term changes with an adverse effect on the Municipality have taken place during the period or will take place in the near future, in the technological, legal or government policy environment in which the Municipality operates.

(b) Internal sources of information

- Evidence is available of physical damage of an asset.
- Significant long-term changes with an adverse effect on the Municipality have taken place during the period, or are expected to take place in the near future, in the extent to which, or manner in which, an asset is used or is expected to be used. These changes include the asset becoming idle, plans to discontinue or restructure the operation to which an asset belongs, or plans to dispose of an asset before the previously expected date.

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- A decision to halt the construction of the asset before it is complete or in a usable condition.
- Evidence is available from internal reporting that indicates that the service performance of an asset is, or will be, significantly worse than expected.

An asset's recoverable service amount is the higher of a non-cash-generating asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. If the recoverable service amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable service amount. That reduction is an impairment loss and is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

The value in use of a non-cash-generating asset is the present value of the asset's remaining service potential. The present value of the remaining service potential of the asset is determined using any one of the following approaches, depending on the nature of the asset in question:

- *depreciation replacement cost approach* - the present value of the remaining service potential of an asset is determined as the depreciated replacement cost of the asset. The replacement cost of an asset is the cost to replace the asset's gross service potential. This cost is depreciated to reflect the asset in its used condition. An asset may be replaced either through reproduction (replication) of the existing asset or through replacement of its gross service potential. The depreciated replacement cost is measured as the reproduction or replacement cost of the asset, whichever is lower, less accumulated depreciation calculated on the basis of such cost, to reflect the already consumed or expired service potential of the asset.
- *restoration cost approach* - the cost of restoring the service potential of an asset to its pre-impaired level. Under this approach, the present value of the remaining service potential of the asset is determined by subtracting the estimated restoration cost of the asset from the current cost of replacing the remaining service potential of the asset before impairment. The latter cost is usually determined as the depreciated reproduction or replacement cost of the asset, whichever is lower.
- *service unit approach* - the present value of the remaining service potential of the asset is determined by reducing the current cost of the remaining service potential of the asset before impairment, to conform with the reduced number of service units expected from the asset in its impaired state. As in the restoration cost approach, the current cost of replacing the remaining service potential of the asset before impairment is usually determined as the depreciated reproduction or replacement cost of the asset before impairment, whichever is lower.

Fair value less costs to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the costs of disposal.

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard of GRAP. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset shall be treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that Standard of GRAP.

The Municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for an asset may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the Municipality estimates the recoverable service amount of that asset.

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An impairment loss recognised in prior periods for an asset is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable service amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If this is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable service amount. The increased carrying amount of an asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods. Such a reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.19. INVENTORIES

1.19.1 Initial Recognition

Inventories comprise of current assets held for sale, consumption or distribution during the ordinary course of business. Inventories are recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Municipality, and the cost of the inventories can be measured reliably. Inventories are initially recognised at cost. Cost generally refers to the purchase price, plus non-recoverable taxes, transport costs and any other costs in bringing the inventories to their current location and condition. Where inventory is manufactured, constructed or produced, the cost includes the cost of labour, materials and overheads used during the manufacturing process.

Water inventory is being measured by multiplying the cost per kilolitre of water by the volume of water in storage.

Where inventory is acquired by the Municipality for no or nominal consideration (i.e. a non-exchange transaction), the cost is deemed to be equal to the fair value of the item on the date acquired.

1.19.2 Subsequent Measurement

Inventories, consisting of consumable stores, finished goods, housing stock, land, materials and supplies, water and work-in-progress, are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value unless they are to be distributed at no or nominal charge, in which case they are measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost. Redundant and slow-moving inventories are identified and written down. Differences arising on the valuation of inventory are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance in the year in which they arose. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories arising from an increase in net realisable value or current replacement cost is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

The carrying amount of inventories is recognised as an expense in the period that the inventory was sold, distributed, written off or consumed, unless that cost qualifies for capitalisation to the cost of another asset.

The basis of allocating cost to inventory items is the weighted average method.

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1.20. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments recognised in the Statement of Financial Position include receivables (both from exchange transactions and non-exchange transactions), cash and cash equivalents, annuity loans and payables (both from exchange and non-exchange transactions) and non-current investments. The future utilization of Unspent Conditional Grants is evaluated in order to determine whether it is treated as financial instruments.

1.20.1 Initial Recognition

Financial instruments are initially recognised when the Municipality becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument at fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability. If finance charges in respect of financial assets and financial liabilities are significantly different from similar charges usually obtained in an open market transaction, adjusted for the specific risks of the Municipality, such differences are immediately recognised in the period it occurs, and the unamortised portion adjusted over the period of the loan transactions.

1.20.2 Subsequent Measurement

Financial assets are categorised according to their nature as either financial assets at fair value, financial assets at amortised cost or financial assets at cost. Financial liabilities are categorised as either at fair value or financial liabilities carried at amortised cost. The subsequent measurement of financial assets and liabilities depends on this categorisation.

1.20.2.1 Receivables

Receivables are classified as financial assets at amortised cost, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

For amounts due from debtors carried at amortised cost, the Municipality first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. Objective evidence of impairment includes significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation and default or delinquency in payments (more than 30 days overdue). If the Municipality determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance. Interest income continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount based on the original effective interest rate of the asset. Loans together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realised or has been

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transferred to the municipality. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a future write-off is later recovered, the recovery is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate, if material. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate.

1.20.2.2 Payables and Annuity Loans

Financial liabilities consist of payables and annuity loans. They are categorised as financial liabilities held at amortised cost, and are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using an effective interest rate, which is the initial carrying amount, less repayments, plus interest.

1.20.2.3 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand (including petty cash) and cash with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments, readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are held with registered banking institutions with maturities of three months or less and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, highly liquid deposits and net of bank overdrafts. The Municipality categorises cash and cash equivalents as financial assets carried at amortised cost.

Bank overdrafts are recorded based on the facility utilised. Finance charges on bank overdraft are expensed as incurred. Amounts owing in respect of bank overdrafts are categorised as financial liabilities carried at amortised cost.

1.20.2.4 Non-Current Investments

Investments which include fixed deposits invested in registered commercial banks, are stated at amortised cost.

Where investments have been impaired, the carrying value is adjusted by the impairment loss, which is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance in the period that the impairment is identified.

On disposal of an investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

The carrying amounts of such investments are reduced to recognise any decline, other than a temporary decline, in the value of individual investments.

1.20.3 De-recognition of Financial Instruments

1.20.3.1 Financial Assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

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- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- the Municipality has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Municipality has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Municipality has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Municipality has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the old asset is derecognised and a new asset is recognised to the extent of the Municipality's continuing involvement in the asset.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Municipality could be required to repay.

When continuing involvement takes the form of a written and/or purchased option (including a cash settled option or similar provision) on the transferred asset, the extent of the Municipality's continuing involvement is the amount of the transferred asset that the Municipality may repurchase, except that in the case of a written put option (including a cash settled option or similar provision) on an asset measured at fair value, the extent of the Municipality's continuing involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the option exercise price.

1.20.3.2 Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.20.4 **Offsetting of Financial Instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously

1.21 **STATUTORY RECEIVABLES**

Statutory receivables arise from legislation, supporting regulations, or similar means and require settlement by another entity in cash or another financial asset. Statutory receivables can arise from both exchange and non-exchange transactions.

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1.21.1 Initial Recognition

Statutory receivables are recognised when the related revenue is recognised or when the receivable meets the definition of an asset.

1.21.2 Measurement

The Municipality initially measures the statutory receivables at their transaction amount. The Municipality measure statutory receivables after initial recognition using the cost method. Under the cost method, the initial measurement of the receivable is changed subsequent to reflect any:

- (a) interest or other charges that may have accrued on the receivable;
- (b) impairment losses; and
- (c) amounts derecognised.

The Municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that a statutory receivable may be impaired. If there is an indication that a statutory receivable may be impaired, the Municipality measures the impairment loss as the difference between the estimated future cash flows and the carrying amount. Where the carrying amount is higher than the estimated future cash flows, the carrying amount of the statutory receivable is reduced, through the use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance. In estimating the future cash flows, the Municipality considers both the amount and timing of the cash flows that it will receive in future. Consequently, where the effect of the time value of money is material, the Municipality discounts the estimated future cash flows using a rate that reflects the current risk free rate and any risks specific to the statutory receivable for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted.

An impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a statutory receivable is revised if there has been a change in the estimates used since the last impairment loss was recognised, or to reflect the effect of discounting the estimated cash flows. Any previously recognised impairment loss is adjusted by adjusting the allowance account. The amount of any adjustment is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.21.3 Derecognition

The Municipality derecognises a statutory receivable when:

- (a) the rights to the cash flows from the receivable are settled, expire or are waived;
- (b) the Municipality transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the receivable; or
- (c) the Municipality, despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership of the receivable, has transferred control of the receivable to another party and the other party has the practical ability to sell the receivable in its entirety to an unrelated third party, and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without needing to impose additional restrictions on the transfer. In this case, the Municipality:
 - (i) derecognise the receivable; and
 - (ii) recognise separately any rights and obligations created or retained in the transfer.

1.22. REVENUE

1.22.1 Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions

Revenue from non-exchange transactions refers to transactions where the Municipality received revenue from another entity without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange. Revenue from non-exchange transactions is generally recognised to the extent that the related receipt or receivable qualifies for recognition as an asset and there is no liability to repay the amount.

Grants, transfers and donations received or receivable are recognised when the resources that have been transferred, meet the criteria for recognition as an asset. A corresponding liability is recognised to the extent that the grant, transfer or donation is conditional. The liability is transferred to revenue as and when the conditions attached to the grant are met. Grants without any conditions attached are recognised as revenue when the asset is recognised.

Revenue from property rates is recognised when the legal entitlement to this revenue arises. At the time of initial recognition, the full amount of revenue is recognised. If the Municipality does not enforce its obligation to collect the revenue, this would be considered as a subsequent event. Collection charges are recognised when such amounts are legally enforceable. Rebates and discounts are offset against the related revenue, in terms of iGRAP 1, as there is no intention of collecting this revenue.

Penalty interest on unpaid rates is recognised on a time proportionate basis as an exchange transaction.

Fine Revenue constitutes of spot fines. Revenue from spot fines is recognised when receipted.

Revenue from public contributions and donations is recognised when all conditions associated with the contribution have been met or where the contribution is to finance property, plant and equipment, when such items of property, plant and equipment qualifies for recognition and first becomes available for use by the Municipality. Where public contributions have been received, but the Municipality has not met the related conditions, it is recognised as an unspent public contribution (liability).

Revenue from third parties i.e. insurance payments for assets impaired, are recognised when it can be measured reliably and is not being offset against the related expenses of repairs or renewals of the impaired assets.

Contributed property, plant and equipment is recognised when such items of property, plant and equipment qualifies for recognition and become available for use by the Municipality.

All unclaimed deposits are initially recognised as a liability until 12 months expires, when all unclaimed deposits into the Municipality's bank account will be treated as revenue. Historical patterns have indicated that minimal unidentified deposits are reclaimed after a period of twelve months. This assessment is performed annually at 30 June. Therefore, the substance of these transactions indicate that even though the prescription period for unclaimed monies is legally three years, it is reasonable to recognise all unclaimed monies older than twelve months as revenue. Although unclaimed deposits are recognised as revenue after 12 months, the Municipality still keep record of these

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unclaimed deposits for three years in the event that a party should submit a claim after 12 months, in which case it will be expensed.

Revenue from the recovery of unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure is based on legislated procedures, including those set out in the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No. 56 of 2003) and is recognised when the recovery thereof from the responsible councillors or officials is virtually certain.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

When, as a result of a non-exchange transaction, a Municipality recognises an asset, it also recognises revenue equivalent to the amount of the asset measured at its fair value as at the date of acquisition, unless it is also required to recognise a liability. Where a liability is required to be recognised it will be measured as the best estimate of the amount required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, and the amount of the increase in net assets, if any, recognised as revenue. When a liability is subsequently reduced, because the taxable event occurs or a condition is satisfied, the amount of the reduction in the liability will be recognised as revenue.

Revenue from Grant VAT income is recognised when expenditure occurred.

1.22.2 Revenue from Exchange Transactions

Revenue from exchange transactions refers to revenue that accrued to the Municipality directly in return for services rendered or goods sold, the value of which approximates the consideration received or receivable.

At the time of initial recognition, the full amount of revenue is recognised where the Municipality has an enforceable legal obligation to collect, unless the individual collectability is considered to be improbable. If the Municipality does not successfully enforce its obligation to collect the revenue this would be considered a subsequent event.

Service charges relating to electricity and water are based on consumption and a basic charge as per Council resolution. Meters are read on a monthly basis and are recognised as revenue when invoiced. Where the Municipality was unable to take the actual month's reading of certain consumers, a provisional estimate of consumption for that month will be created. The provisional estimates of consumption are recognised as revenue when invoiced. Adjustments to provisional estimates of consumption are made in the invoicing period in which meters have been read. These adjustments are recognised as revenue in the invoicing period.

Revenue from the sale of electricity prepaid meter cards is recognised at the point of sale. It is estimated that pre-paid electricity is consumed within 2 to 3 days after date of purchase. The pre-paid electricity sold, but not consumed yet at year-end is not material and thus not disclosed under Payables from Exchange Transactions in the Statement of Financial Position.

Service charges relating to refuse removal are recognised on a monthly basis in arrears by applying the approved tariff to each property that has improvements. Tariffs are determined per category of property usage, and are levied monthly based on the recorded number of refuse points per property.

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Service charges relating to sanitation (sewerage) are recognised on a monthly basis in arrears by applying the approved tariff to each property that has improvements. Tariffs are determined per category of property usage. In the case of some residential property a fixed monthly tariff is levied and in the case of other properties a tariff is levied based on

the number of sewerage removals on the property. Service charges based on a basic charge as per Council resolution.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

Revenue from the rental of facilities and equipment is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease agreement.

Dividends are recognised on the date that the Municipality becomes entitled to receive the dividend.

Revenue arising from the application of the approved tariff of charges is recognised when the relevant service is rendered by applying the relevant tariff.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when substantially all the risks and rewards in those goods are passed to the consumer.

Revenue arising out of situations where the Municipality acts as an agent on behalf of another entity (the principal) is limited to the amount of any fee or commission payable to the municipality as compensation for executing the agreed services.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

The amount of revenue arising on a transaction is usually determined by agreement between the Municipality and the purchaser or user of the asset or service. It is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account the amount of any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed by the Municipality.

In most cases, the consideration is in the form of cash or cash equivalents and the amount of revenue is the amount of cash or cash equivalents received or receivable. However, when the inflow of cash or cash equivalents is deferred, the fair value of the consideration may be less than the nominal amount of cash received or receivable. When the arrangement effectively constitutes a financing transaction, the fair value of the consideration is determined by discounting all future receipts using an imputed rate of interest. The imputed rate of interest is the more clearly determinable of either:

- The prevailing rate for a similar instrument of an issuer with a similar credit rating;
- A rate of interest that discounts the nominal amount of the instrument to the current cash sales price of the goods or services.

The difference between the fair value and the nominal amount of the consideration is recognised as interest revenue.

When goods or services are exchanged or swapped for goods or services which are of a similar nature and value, the exchange is not regarded as a transaction that generates revenue. When goods are sold or services are rendered in exchange for dissimilar goods or services, the exchange is regarded as a transaction that generates revenue. The revenue is measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, adjusted by the amount of any cash or cash equivalents transferred. When the fair value of the goods or

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

services received cannot be measured reliably, the revenue is measured at the fair value of the goods or services given up, adjusted by the amount of any cash or cash equivalents transferred.

1.23. RELATED PARTIES

The Municipality resolved to adopt the disclosure requirements as per GRAP 20 – "Related Party Disclosures".

A related party is a person or an entity:

- with the ability to control or jointly control the other party,
- or exercise significant influence over the other party, or vice versa,
- or an entity that is subject to common control, or joint control.

The following are regarded as related parties of the Municipality:

- (a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Municipality if that person:
 - has control or joint control over the Municipality.
 - has significant influence over the Municipality. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the Municipality.
 - is a member of the management of the Municipality or its controlling entity.
- (b) An entity is related to the Municipality if any of the following conditions apply:
 - the entity is a member of the same economic entity (which means that each controlling entity, controlled entity and fellow controlled entity is related to the others).
 - one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of an economic entity of which the other entity is a member).
 - both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
 - one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
 - the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Municipality or an entity related to the Municipality. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are related to the entity.
 - the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
 - a person identified in (a) has significant influence over that entity or is a member of the management of that entity (or its controlling entity).

Close members of the family of a person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by that person in their dealings with the Municipality. A person is considered to be a close member of the family of another person if they:

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- (a) are married or live together in a relationship similar to a marriage; or
- (b) are separated by no more than two degrees of natural or legal consanguinity or affinity.

Management (formerly known as "Key Management") includes all persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Municipality, including:

- (a) all members of management of the Municipality;
- (b) a member of management of an economic entity who has the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Municipality;
- (c) any key advisors of a member, or sub-committees, of the management who has the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Municipality; and
- (d) the senior management team of the Municipality, including the accounting officer or permanent head of the Municipality, unless already included in (a).

Management personnel include:

- (a) All managers or council of the Municipality, being the Mayor and members of the Council.
- (b) Other persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the reporting Municipality being the Municipal Manager, Chief Financial Officer and all other managers reporting directly to the Municipal Manager or as designated by the Municipal Manager.

Remuneration of management includes remuneration derived for services provided to the Municipality in their capacity as members of the management team or employees. Benefits derived directly or indirectly from the Municipality for services in any capacity other than as an employee or a member of management do not meet the definition of remuneration. Remuneration of management excludes any consideration provided solely as a reimbursement for expenditure incurred by those persons for the benefit of the Municipality.

The Municipality operates in an economic environment currently dominated by entities directly or indirectly owned by the South African government. As a result of the Constitutional independence of all three spheres of government in South Africa, only parties within the same sphere of government will be considered to be related parties. Only transactions with such parties which are not at arm's length and not on normal commercial terms are disclosed.

1.24. UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE

Unauthorised expenditure is expenditure that has not been budgeted, expenditure that is not in terms of the conditions of an allocation received from another sphere of government, municipality or organ of state and expenditure in a form of a grant that is not permitted in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No. 56 of 2003). Unauthorised expenditure is accounted for as an expense (measured at actual cost incurred) in the Statement of Financial Performance and when recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.

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1.25. IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE

Irregular expenditure is expenditure that is contrary to the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No. 56 of 2003), the Municipal Systems Act (Act No. 32 of 2000), the Public Office Bearers Act, and (Act. No. 20 of 1998) or is in contravention of the Municipality's Supply Chain Management Policy. Irregular expenditure excludes unauthorised expenditure. Irregular expenditure is accounted for as expenditure (measured at actual cost incurred) in the Statement of Financial Performance and when recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.26. FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is expenditure that was made in vain and could have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is accounted for as expenditure (measured at actual cost incurred) in the Statement of Financial Performance and when recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.27. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Municipality. A contingent liability could also be a present obligation that arises from past events, but is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

The Municipality does not recognise a contingent liability or contingent asset. A contingent liability is disclosed unless the probability of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential is remote. A contingent asset is disclosed where the inflow of economic benefits or service potential is probable.

Management judgement is required when recognising and measuring contingent liabilities.

1.28. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

In the process of applying the Municipality's accounting policy, management has made the following significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

1.28.1 *Post-retirement medical obligations and long service awards*

The cost of post retirement medical obligations and long service awards are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, expected rates of return on assets, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Major assumptions used are disclosed in note 3 of the financial statements. Due to the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty.

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1.28.2 Impairment of Receivables

The calculation in respect of the impairment of debtors is based on an assessment of the extent to which debtors have defaulted on payments already due, and an assessment of their ability to make payments based on their creditworthiness. This was performed per service-identifiable categories across all classes of debtors.

1.28.3 Property, Plant and Equipment

The useful lives of property, plant and equipment are based on management's estimation. Infrastructure's useful lives are based on technical estimates of the practical useful lives for the different infrastructure types, given engineering technical knowledge of the infrastructure types and service requirements. For other assets and buildings management considers the impact of technology, availability of capital funding, service requirements and required return on assets to determine the optimum useful life expectation, where appropriate. The estimation of residual values of assets is also based on management's judgement whether the assets will be sold or used to the end of their useful lives, and in what condition they will be at that time.

Management referred to the following when making assumptions regarding useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment.

- The useful life of movable assets was determined using the age of similar assets available for sale in the active market. Discussions with people within the specific industry were also held to determine useful lives.
- Local Government Industry Guides was used to assist with the deemed cost and useful life of infrastructure assets.
- The Municipality referred to buildings in other municipal areas to determine the useful life of buildings. The Municipality also consulted with engineers to support the useful life of buildings, with specific reference to the structural design of buildings.

For deemed cost applied to other assets as per adoption of Directive 7, management used the depreciation cost method which was based on assumptions about the remaining duration of the assets.

The cost for depreciated replacement cost was determined by using either one of the following:

- cost of items with a similar nature currently in the Municipality's asset register;
- cost of items with a similar nature in other municipalities' asset registers, given that the other municipality has the same geographical setting as the Municipality and that the other municipality's asset register is considered to be accurate;
- cost as supplied by suppliers.

For deemed cost applied to land and buildings as per adoption of Directive 7, management made use of an independent valuator. The valuator's valuation was based on assumptions about the market's buying and selling trends and the remaining duration of the assets.

1.28.4 Intangible Assets

The useful lives of intangible assets are based on management's estimation. Management considers the impact of technology, availability of capital funding, service

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

requirements and required return on assets to determine the optimum useful life expectation, where appropriate.

Management referred to the following when making assumptions regarding useful lives of intangible assets:

- Reference was made to intangibles used within the Municipality and other municipalities to determine the useful life of the assets.

For deemed cost applied to intangible assets as per adoption of Directive 7, management used the depreciation cost method which was based on assumptions about the remaining duration of the assets.

1.28.5 Investment Property

The useful lives of investment property are based on management's estimation. Management considers the impact of technology, availability of capital funding, service requirements and required return on assets to determine the optimum useful life expectation, where appropriate. The estimation of residual values of assets is also based on management's judgement whether the assets will be sold or used to the end of their economic lives, and in what condition they will be at that time.

Management referred to the following when making assumptions regarding useful lives and valuation of investment property:

- The Municipality referred to buildings in other municipal areas to determine the useful life of buildings.
- The Municipality also consulted with professional engineers and qualified valuers to support the useful life of buildings.

For deemed cost applied to Investment Property as per adoption of Directive 7, management made use of an independent valuator. The valuator's valuation was based on assumptions about the market's buying and selling trends and the remaining duration of the assets.

1.28.6 Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Management judgement is required when recognising and measuring provisions and when measuring contingent liabilities. Provisions are discounted where the time value effect is material.

1.28.7 Revenue Recognition

Accounting Policy 1.22.1 on Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions and Accounting Policy 1.22.2 on Revenue from Exchange Transactions describes the conditions under which revenue will be recognised by management of the Municipality.

In making their judgement, management considered the detailed criteria for the recognition of revenue as set out in GRAP 9: Revenue from Exchange Transactions and GRAP 23: Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions.). Specifically, whether the Municipality, when goods are sold, had transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods and when services are rendered, whether the service has been performed. Fine Revenue constitutes of spot fines. Revenue from spot fines is recognised when receipted. The management of the Municipality is satisfied that recognition of the revenue in the current year is appropriate.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1.28.8 Provision for Landfill Sites

The provision for rehabilitation of the landfill sites are recognised as and when the environmental liability arises. The provision is calculated by a qualified environmental

engineer. The provision represents the net present value at the reporting date of the expected future cash flows to rehabilitate the landfill sites. To the extent that the obligations relate to an asset, it is capitalised as part of the cost of those assets. Any subsequent changes to an obligation that did not relate to the initial related asset are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Management referred to the following when making assumptions regarding provisions:

- Professional engineers were utilised to determine the cost of rehabilitation of landfill sites as well as the remaining useful life of each specific landfill site.
- Interest rates (investment rate) linked to prime was used to calculate the effect of time value of money.

1.28.9 Provision for Staff leave

Staff leave is accrued to employees according to collective agreements. Provision is made for the full cost of accrued leave at reporting date (limited to 48 days). This provision will be realised as employees take leave or when employment is terminated.

1.28.10 Provision for Performance bonuses

The provision for performance bonuses represents the best estimate of the obligation at year end and is based on historic patterns of payment of performance bonuses. Performance bonuses are subject to Council approval.

1.28.11 Componentisation of Infrastructure assets

All infrastructure assets are unbundled into their significant components in order to depreciate all major components over the expected useful lives. The cost of each component is estimated based on the current market price of each component, depreciated for age and condition and recalculated to cost at the acquisition date if known or to the date of initially adopting the standards of GRAP.

1.29. TAXES – VALUE ADDED TAX

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amounts of value added tax. The net amount of Value Added Tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

1.30. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

Capital commitments disclosed in the financial statements represents the contractual balance committed to capital projects on reporting date that will be incurred in the period subsequent to the specific reporting date.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

1.31. EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE

Events after the reporting date are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the reporting date and the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue. Two types of events can be identified:

- those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the reporting date (adjusting events after the reporting date); and
- those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting date (non-adjusting events after the reporting date).

If non-adjusting events after the reporting date are material, the Municipality discloses the nature and an estimate of the financial effect.

1.32. BORROWING COSTS

The Municipality recognises all borrowing costs as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

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NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	2018 R	2017 R
2 NET ASSET RESERVES		
RESERVES	11 393 357	11 390 873
Capital Replacement Reserve	11 347 812	11 347 812
Housing Development fund	45 545	43 061
Total Net Asset Reserves	11 393 357	11 390 873
2,1 The Capital Replacement Reserve is used to finance future capital expenditure from own funds.		
2,2 The Housing Development Fund was established in terms of section 15 (5) and 16 of the Housing Act, Act 107 of 1997. The proceeds in this fund are utilised for housing development projects approved by the MEC. Any surplus/(deficit) on the Housing Department in the Statement of Financial Performance is transferred to the Housing Development Fund.		
3 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS		
Post Retirement Benefits - Refer to Note 3.1	8 527 442	8 322 723
Long Service Awards - Refer to Note 3.2	777 567	690 847
Total Non-current Employee Benefit Liabilities	9 305 009	9 013 570
<u>Post Retirement Benefits</u>		
Balance 1 July	8 691 004	8 526 482
Contribution for the year	1 066 994	1 081 955
Expenditure for the year	(380 164)	(344 519)
Actuarial Loss/(Gain)	(412 485)	(572 894)
Total post retirement benefits 30 June	8 965 348	8 691 004
Less: Transfer of Current Portion - Note 6	(437 808)	(368 281)
Balance 30 June	8 527 442	8 322 723
<u>Long Service Awards</u>		
Balance 1 July	760 640	913 273
Contribution for the year	117 772	136 816
Expenditure for the year	(80 144)	(164 514)
Actuarial Loss/(Gain)	76 757	(124 935)
Total long service awards 30 June	876 025	760 640
Less: Transfer of Current Portion - Note 6	(97 458)	(69 793)
Balance 30 June	777 567	690 847
<u>TOTAL NON-CURRENT EMPLOYEE BENEFITS</u>		
Balance 1 July	9 451 644	9 439 735
Contribution for the year	1 184 766	1 218 771
Expenditure for the year	(480 305)	(509 033)
Actuarial Loss/(Gain)	(335 729)	(897 829)
Total employee benefits 30 June	9 840 373	9 451 644
Less: Transfer of Current Portion - Note 6	(535 364)	(438 074)
Balance 30 June	9 305 009	9 013 570
3,1 Post Retirement Benefits	2018 R	2017 R
The Post Retirement Benefit Plan is a defined benefit plan, of which the members are made up as follows:		
In-service (employees) members	9	10
Continuation members (e.g. Retirees, widows, orphans)	9	8
Total Members	18	18
The liability in respect of past service has been estimated to be as follows:		
In-service (employee) members	3 839 598	4 175 688
Continuation (retiree and widow) members	5 125 750	4 515 318
Total Liability	8 965 348	8 691 004

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NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

3 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (CONTINUE)

The liability in respect of periods commencing prior to the comparative year has been estimated as follows:

	2016 R	2015 R	2014 R
In-service members	5 413 393	4 570 000	7 016 441
Continuation members	3 113 069	3 202 000	602 893
Total Liability	8 526 462	7 772 000	7 619 334

Experience adjustments were calculated as follows:

	2018 Rm	2017 Rm
Liabilities: (Gain) / loss	0,173	0,153
Assets: Gain / (loss)	-	-

The experience adjustments in respect of periods commencing prior to the comparative year has been estimated as follows:

	2016 Rm	2015 Rm	2014 Rm
Liabilities: (Gain) / loss	0,332	0,287	(0,036)
Assets: Gain / (loss)	-	-	-

The municipality makes monthly contributions for health care arrangements to the following medical aid schemes:

Hosmed
LA Health

The Municipality's Accrued Unfunded Liability at 30 June 2018 is estimated at R8 965 348. The Current-service Cost for the year ending 30 June 2018 is estimated at R295 288. It is estimated to be R223 621 for the ensuing year.

Key actuarial assumptions used:	2018 %	2017 %
i) Rate of interest		
Discount rate	9,41%	9,07%
Health Care Cost Inflation Rate	7,26%	7,51%
Net Effective Discount Rate	1,99%	1,45%

Discount Rate: GRAP 25 stipulates that the choice of this rate should be derived from government bond yields consistent with the estimated term of the post-employment liabilities. However, where there is no deep market in government bonds with a sufficiently long maturity to match the estimated term of all the benefit payments, current market rates of the appropriate term should be used to discount shorter term payments, and the discount rate for longer maturities should be estimated by extrapolating current market rates along the yield curve. Consequently, a discount rate of 9.41% per annum has been used. The corresponding index-linked yield at this term is 2.96%. These rates do not reflect any adjustment for taxation. These rates were deduced from the interest rate data obtained from the Johannesburg Stock Exchange after the market close on 28 June 2018.

ii) Mortality rates

The PA 90 ultimate table, rated down by 1 year of age was used by the actuaries.

iii) Normal retirement age

The normal retirement age (NRA) for all active employees was assumed to be 65 years.

iv) Average retirement age

It has been assumed that in-service members will retire at age 63, which then implicitly allows for expected rates of early, ill-health and early retirement.

v) Expected rate of salary increases

2016/2017 - average CPI (Feb 2015 – Jan 2016) + 1 per cent
2017/2018 - average CPI (Feb 2016 – Jan 2017) + 1 per cent

The three-year Salary and Wage Collective Agreement ends on 30 June 2018.

	2018 R	2017 R
The amounts recognised in the Statement of Financial Position are as follows:		
Present value of fund obligations	8 965 348	8 691 004
Total Liability	8 965 348	8 691 004

Reconciliation of present value of fund obligation:

Present value of fund obligation at the beginning of the year	8 691 004	8 526 462
Total expenses	686 830	737 436
Current service cost	295 288	314 812
Interest Cost	771 706	767 143
Benefits Paid	(380 164)	(344 519)
Actuarial (gains)/losses	(412 486)	(572 894)
Present value of fund obligation at the end of the year	8 965 348	8 691 004
Less: Transfer of Current Portion - Note 6	(437 906)	(368 281)
Balance 30 June	8 527 442	8 322 723

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

3 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (CONTINUE)

Sensitivity Analysis on the Accrued Liability

Assumption	Change	Current-service members liability (Rm)	Retired members liability (Rm)	Total liability (Rm)	% change
Central Assumptions		3,840	5,126	8,965	
Health care inflation	1%	4,389	5,635	10,024	12%
Health care inflation	-1%	3,378	4,684	8,062	-10%
Discount Rate	1%	3,390	4,696	8,086	-10%
Discount Rate	-1%	4,383	5,629	10,012	12%
Post-retirement mortality	-1 year	3,971	5,316	9,287	4%
Average retirement age	-1 year	4,216	5,126	9,342	4%
Continuation of membership at retirement	-10%	3,455	5,126	8,581	-4%

Sensitivity Analysis on Current-service and Interest Costs for year ending 30 June 2018

Assumption	Change	Current-service Cost (R)	Interest Cost (R)	Total (R)	% change
Central Assumption		223 600	823 500	1 047 100	
Health care inflation	1%	260 400	923 000	1 183 400	13%
Health care inflation	-1%	183 400	738 600	932 000	-11%
Discount Rate	1%	196 000	819 500	1 015 500	-3%
Discount Rate	-1%	257 600	823 900	1 081 500	3%
Post-retirement mortality	-1 year	231 200	853 700	1 084 900	4%
Average retirement age	-1 year	196 700	858 900	1 045 600	0%
Continuation of membership at retirement	-10%	201 300	787 300	988 600	-6%

3.2 Long Service Bonuses

The Long Service Bonus plans are defined benefit plans. As at year end, 65 employees were eligible for Long Service Bonuses.

The Current-service Cost for the year ending 30 June 2018 is R 58 809. The Current-service Cost for the ensuing year has been estimated to be R 73 424.

Key actuarial assumptions used:

i) Rate of Interest

	2018 %	2017 %
Discount rate	8,45%	8,12%
General Salary Inflation (long-term)	6,12%	6,04%
Net Effective Discount Rate applied to salary-related Long Service Bonuses	2,20%	1,95%

2018 Rm
2017 Rm

Discount Rate: GRAP 25 stipulates that the choice of this rate should be derived from government bond yields consistent with the estimated term of the employee benefit liabilities. However, where there is no deep market in government bonds with a sufficiently long maturity to match the estimated term of all the benefit payments, current market rates of the appropriate term should be used to discount shorter term payments, and the discount rate for longer maturities should be estimated by extrapolating current market rates along the yield curve. Consequently, a discount rate of 8.45% per annum has been used. The first step in the derivation of this yield is to calculate the liability-weighted average of the yields corresponding to the actual terms until payment of long service awards, for each employee. The 8.45% is then derived as the liability-weighted average of the yields derived in the first step. The corresponding liability-weighted index-linked yield is 2.70%. These rates do not reflect any adjustment for taxation. These rates were deduced from the interest rate data obtained from the Johannesburg Stock Exchange after the market close on 28 June 2018.

Experience adjustments were calculated as follows:

Liabilities: (Gain) / loss	88 534	(89 988)
Assets: Gain / (loss)	-	-

The experience adjustments in respect of periods commencing prior to the comparative year has been estimated as follows.

	2018 Rm	2015 Rm	2014 Rm
Liabilities: (Gain) / loss	(67 443)	(27 192)	69 081
Assets: Gain / (loss)	-	-	-

The amounts recognised in the Statement of Financial Position are as follows:

	2018 R	2017 R
Present value of fund obligations	875 025	760 640
Net liability/(asset)	875 025	760 640

Reconciliation of present value of fund obligation:

Present value of fund obligation at the beginning of the year	760 640	913 273
Total expenses	37 628	(27 698)
Current service cost	58 809	67 366
Interest Cost	58 953	69 450
Benefits Paid	(80 144)	(164 514)
Actuarial losses/(gains)	76 757	(124 935)
Present value of fund obligation at the end of the year	875 025	760 640
Less: Transfer of Current Portion - Note 6	(97 458)	(69 793)
Balance 30 June	777 567	690 847

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NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

3 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (CONTINUE)

Sensitivity Analysis on the Unfunded Accrued Liability

Assumption	Change	Liability (Rm)	% change
Central assumptions		0,875	
General salary inflation	1%	0,917	5%
General salary inflation	-1%	0,837	-4%
Discount Rate	1%	0,833	-5%
Discount Rate	-1%	0,921	5%
Average retirement age	-2 yrs	0,697	-20%
Average retirement age	2 yrs	1,002	14%
Withdrawal rates	-50%	0,956	9%

Sensitivity Analysis on Current-service and Interest Costs for year ending 30 June 2019

Assumption	Change	Current-service Cost (R)	Interest Cost (R)	Total (R)	% change
Central Assumption		73 400	69 900	143 300	
General salary inflation	1%	79 000	73 400	152 400	6%
General salary inflation	-1%	68 400	66 700	135 100	-6%
Discount Rate	1%	68 900	74 300	143 200	0%
Discount Rate	-1%	78 600	65 100	143 700	0%
Average retirement age	-2 yrs	63 300	54 900	118 200	-18%
Average retirement age	2 yrs	84 000	80 600	164 600	15%
Withdrawal rates	-50%	89 100	76 800	165 900	16%

3.3 Retirement funds

The Municipality requested detailed employee and pensioner information as well as information on the Municipality's share of the Pension and Retirement Funds' assets from the fund administrator. The fund administrator confirmed that assets of the Pension and Retirement Funds are not split per participating employer. Therefore, the Municipality is unable to determine the value of the plan assets as defined in GRAP 25.

As part of the Municipality's process to value the defined benefit liabilities, the Municipality requested pensioner data from the fund administrator. The fund administrator claim that the pensioner data to be confidential and were not willing to share the information with the Municipality. Without detailed pensioner data the Municipality was unable to calculate a reliable estimate of the accrued liability in respect of pensioners who qualify for a defined benefit pension.

Therefore, although the Consolidated retirement fund for local government is a Multi Employer fund defined as defined benefit plan, it will be accounted for as defined contribution plan. All the required disclosure has been made as defined in GRAP 25.31.

CAPE RETIREMENT FUND (CONSOLIDATED RETIREMENT FUND FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT)

2018 R 2017 R

The contribution rate payable is 9% by members and 18% by Council. The last actuarial valuation performed for the year ended 30 June 2017 revealed that the fund is in a sound financial position with a funding level of 100.00% (30 June 2016 - 99.90%).

CAPE JOINT PENSION FUND (LA RETIREMENT FUND)

The contribution rate payable is 9% by members and 18% by Council. The last actuarial valuation performed for the year ended 30 June 2017 revealed that the fund is in a sound financial position with a funding level of 153.10% (30 June 2016 - 101.70%).

Contributions paid recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance

1 508 756 1 274 995

4 NON-CURRENT PROVISIONS

Provision for Rehabilitation of Landfill-sites

2018 R 2017 R

Total Non-current Provisions

24 438 036 23 401 408
24 438 036 23 401 408

Landfill Sites

Balance 1 July

23 401 408 22 005 620

Increase in Estimate

(414 580) (34 578)

Unwinding of discounted interest

1 451 208 1 430 355

Total provision 30 June

24 438 036 23 401 408

Less: Transfer of Current Portion to Current Provisions

- -

Balance 30 June

24 438 036 23 401 408

Location

Estimated decommission date

Cost of rehabilitation Cost of rehabilitation

2018 R 2017 R

Camarvon

2036

13 840 069 13 022 847

Vanwyksvlei

2084

5 453 358 5 342 528

Vosburg

2029

5 144 609 5 036 033

24 438 036 23 401 408

2018 % 2017 % 2018 %

Discount Rate used

6,02% 6,21% 5,56%

The discount rate used to calculate the present value of the rehabilitation costs at each reporting period is based on a calculated risk free rate as determined by the municipality. This rate is in line with a competitive investment rate the municipality can obtain from an A grade financial institution. This rate used is also within the inflation target range of the South African Reserve Bank of between 3% to 6%.

KAREEBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

5	CONSUMER DEPOSITS	2018 R	2017 R
	Water & Electricity	325 569	324 139
	Total Consumer Deposits	325 569	324 139

The fair value of consumer deposits approximate their carrying value. Interest is not paid on these amounts.

6	CURRENT EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	2018 R	2017 R
	Current Portion of Post Retirement Benefits - Note 3	437 906	368 281
	Current Portion of Long-Service Provisions - Note 3	97 458	69 793
	Provision for Performance Bonuses	271 172	204 272
	Provision for Annual Bonuses	283 650	222 815
	Provision for Staff Leave	1 203 402	1 004 515
	Total Current Employee Benefits	2 293 589	1 869 676

The movement in current employee benefits are reconciled as follows:

Current Portion of Post Retirement Benefits - Note 3

Balance at beginning of year	368 281	255 050
Transfer from non-current	449 789	457 740
Expenditure Incurred	(360 164)	(344 519)
Balance at end of year	437 906	368 281

Current Portion of Long-Service Provisions - Note 3

Balance at beginning of year	69 793	185 280
Transfer from non-current	107 809	49 017
Expenditure incurred	(80 144)	(184 514)
Balance at end of year	97 458	69 793

Provision for Performance Bonuses

Balance at beginning of year	204 272	283 709
Contribution to current portion	253 107	150 122
Expenditure Incurred	(186 207)	(229 559)
Balance at end of year	271 172	204 272

Performance bonuses are being paid to Municipal Manager and Managers after an evaluation of performance was approved by the council. There is no possibility of reimbursement.

Provision for Staff Leave

Balance at beginning of year	1 004 515	1 144 773
Contribution to current portion	495 252	509 100
Expenditure Incurred	(296 364)	(650 167)
Balance at end of year	1 203 402	1 004 515

Staff leave accrued to employees according to collective agreement. Provision is made for the full cost of accrued leave up to 48 days, at reporting date. This provision will be realised as employees take leave.

Provision for Annual Bonuses

Balance at beginning of year	222 815	247 843
Contribution to current portion	60 635	(25 028)
Balance at end of year	283 650	222 815

Annual bonuses are being paid to Municipal personnel after one full year's service. There is no possibility of reimbursement.

7	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS	2018 R	2017 R
	Trade Payables	1 547 241	592 865
	Payments received in advance	124 474	120 550
	Other Payables	-	2 450
	Total Trade Payables	1 671 714	715 865

Payables are being paid within 30 days as prescribed by the MFMA. This credit period granted is considered to be consistent with the terms used in the public sector, through established practices and legislation. Discounting of trade and other payables on initial recognition is not deemed necessary. Payables are being recognised net of any discounts.

KAREEBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

8	UNSPENT TRANSFERS AND SUBSIDIES	2018	2017
		R	R
	Unspent Grants	18 338 507	16 020 997
	National and Provincial Government Grants	18 338 507	16 020 997
	Total Conditional Grants and Receipts	18 338 507	16 020 997

The Unspent Grants are cash-backed by term deposits. The municipality complied with the conditions attached to all grants received to the extent of revenue recognised.

9	TAXES	2018	2017
		R	R
	VAT Payable	-	-
	Less Contribution to provision for impairment of trade receivables from exchange transactions	-	-
		-	-

VAT is payable on the receipts basis. Only once payment is received from debtors is VAT paid over to SARS.

[illegible]

KAREEBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

18 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

10.2 30 JUNE 2017

Reconciliation of Carrying Value	Cost			Accumulated Impairments			Accumulated Depreciation			Carrying Value	
	Opening Balance	Additions	Disposals/Revaluation/Transfers	Closing Balance	Opening Balance	Disposals	Closing Balance	Opening Balance	Depreciation Charge	Disposals	Closing Balance
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Land and Buildings	24 763 604	24 544	-	24 788 148	405	-	405	427 248	63 478	-	490 727
Land	22 218 460	-	-	22 218 460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	2 545 144	24 544	-	2 569 608	405	-	405	427 248	63 478	-	490 727
Infrastructure	87 351 426	9 587 110	494 157	96 444 382	-	-	-	13 081 646	2 523 524	494 157	15 111 013
Electricity	4 333 414	566 398	20 446	5 199 365	-	-	-	718 263	112 510	20 446	810 327
Road Transport	48 516 138	2 117 548	462 174	48 171 512	-	-	-	6 412 017	1 476 317	462 174	7 426 220
Sanitation	18 385 176	-	-	18 385 176	-	-	-	3 045 638	465 171	-	3 511 009
Solid Waste Disposal	488 000	-	-	488 000	-	-	-	75 723	13 767	-	89 491
Stormwater	5 642 289	1 403 571	11 537	7 034 333	-	-	-	329 121	129 670	11 537	447 265
Water Supply	9 633 186	-	-	9 633 186	-	-	-	2 500 623	326 090	-	2 826 713
WIP	4 153 216	5 178 594	-	9 332 810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Assets	12 030 880	1 042 548	-	13 081 428	11 383	-	11 383	724 330	372 718	-	1 097 048
Recreation Grounds	8 077 384	1 042 548	-	10 119 940	10 246	-	10 246	337 794	2 172	-	667 603
Civil Buildings	122 360	-	-	122 360	-	-	-	18 546	15 100	-	21 718
Cemetery	453 000	-	-	453 000	-	-	-	135 900	6 383	-	151 000
Museum	360 000	-	-	360 000	-	-	-	57 447	8 052	-	63 516
Clinic	360 600	-	-	360 600	-	-	-	54 487	10 709	-	64 830
Libraries	604 000	-	-	604 000	-	-	-	98 383	5 178	-	103 520
Parks & Gardens	28 278	-	-	28 278	-	-	-	5 178	5 763	-	10 709
Public Conveniences/Bathhouses	84 731	-	-	84 731	1 135	-	1 135	17 615	1 519	-	19 534
WIP	947 315	-	-	947 315	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	6 448 061	383 348	127 811	6 703 487	10 342	-	10 342	4 256 085	333 288	123 811	4 485 471
Motor Vehicles	2 854 178	182 211	-	2 846 389	-	-	-	2 091 171	115 756	-	2 206 926
Plant & Equipment	1 452 864	56 875	-	1 509 739	-	-	-	798 489	82 944	-	881 443
Office Equipment	428 032	23 532	-	451 564	-	-	-	281 387	15 055	-	296 442
Furniture & Fittings	800 764	3 589	2 491	801 862	-	-	-	470 814	25 431	2 491	483 764
Firm Engines	2 648	-	-	2 648	-	-	-	2 026	37	-	2 083
Computer Equipment	566 097	75 378	121 420	520 014	-	-	-	268 928	85 809	121 420	233 318
Refuse Tankers	382 735	-	-	382 735	-	-	-	343 256	8 246	-	351 504
Game	150 892	31 664	4 000	178 356	10 342	-	10 342	-	-	-	-
Balance previously reported	151 260	31 664	4 000	178 924	10 810	-	10 810	-	-	-	-
Correction of Error - Note 34.01	(566)	-	-	(566)	(566)	-	(566)	-	-	-	-
	130 601 874	11 037 547	622 068	141 017 453	22 129	-	22 129	16 489 309	3 293 018	618 068	21 164 289
											118 831 065

KAREEBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

10	PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)	2018 R	2017 R	
10,03	Property, Plant and Equipment which is in the process of being constructed or developed:			
	Infrastructure Assets	9 856 600	9 332 810	
	Roads	124 746	105 775	
	Electricity	870 638	-	
	Water Supply	8 881 216	7 074 596	
	Sanitation	-	2 152 439	
	Community Assets	-	947 315	
	Total	9 856 600	10 290 125	
10,04	Property, Plant and Equipment that is taking a significantly longer period of time to complete than expected:			
	Infrastructure Assets	8 842 116	-	
	Water Supply	8 842 116	-	
	Community Assets	-	947 315	
	Total	8 842 116	947 315	
	No funding was allocated for 2016/2017 in the MIG (Municipal Infrastructure Grant) for the completion of the cemeteries project. Tender awarding problems in 2017/2018 for the completion of the Bulk Water Supply: Vanwyksvlei/Camervon.			
10,05	Property, Plant and Equipment where construction or development has been halted:			
	Infrastructure Assets	8 842 116	-	
	Water Supply	8 842 116	-	
	Total	8 842 116	-	
	Tender awarding problems in 2017/2018 for the completion of the Bulk Water Supply: Vanwyksvlei/Camervon.			
10,06	Expenditure incurred to repair and maintain Property, Plant and Equipment:			
	Other materials	1 065 984	902 122	
	Contracted Services	3 281 355	2 702 109	
	Total Repairs and Maintenance	4 347 339	3 604 231	
10,07	Assets pledged as security:			
	No assets are pledged as security.			
10,08	Third party payments received for losses incurred:			
	Payments received (Excluding VAT)	35 263	-	
	Carrying value of assets written off/lost	(9 537)	-	
	Surplus/Deficit	25 726	-	
10,09	Impairment losses of Property, Plant and Equipment			
	Impairment losses on Property, Plant and Equipment recognised in Statement of Financial Performance are as follows:			
	None	-	-	
	Total	-	-	
10,10	Reversal of Impairment losses of Property, Plant and Equipment			
	Reversal of Impairment losses on Property, Plant and Equipment recognised in statement of financial performance are as follows:			
	Other	(9 003)	-	
	Total	(9 003)	-	
10,11	Effect of changes in accounting estimates			
	The effect of a change in accounting estimate will have on the current period and subsequent periods:			
		2018 R	2019 R	2020 R
	Effect on Property, plant and equipment	(217 036)	(106 024)	(103 464)
10,12	Details of Valuation			
	The effective date of the valuations was 1 July 2012. Valuations were performed by an independent valuer, HCB Valuers. The valuer are not connected to the municipality. Land and Buildings are revalued independently every 5 years			

KAREEBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

10	PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)	2018	2017
		R	R
10,13	Contractual commitments for acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment:		
	Approved and contracted for:	12 050 111	3 399 436
	Infrastructure	12 050 111	3 399 436
	Community	-	-
	Total	12 050 111	3 399 436
	This expenditure will be financed from:		
	Government Grants	12 050 111	3 399 436
	Total	12 050 111	3 399 436
11	INVESTMENT PROPERTY		
	Net Carrying amount at 1 July	15 438 087	15 451 029
	Cost	15 562 100	15 562 100
	Accumulated Depreciation	(124 013)	(111 071)
	Depreciation for the year	(12 941)	(12 941)
	Net Carrying amount at 30 June	15 425 146	15 438 087
	Cost	15 562 100	15 562 100
	Accumulated Depreciation	(136 954)	(124 013)
	There are no restrictions on the realisability of Investment Property or the remittance of revenue and proceeds of disposal.		
	There are no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or for repairs and maintenance or enhancements.		
	Estimated Fair Value of Investment Property at 30 June	20 114 700	20 114 700
	Fair value was determined by valuation roll.		
11,01	Revenue from Investment Property		
	Revenue derived from the rental of Investment Property	241 444	304 532
11,02	Operating Expenditure incurred on properties:		
		Repairs and Maintenance	Other Operating Expenditure
	Revenue Generating	48 234	48 234
	Improved Property	-	-
	Unimproved Property	3 888	48 234
	Non-revenue Generating	-	-
	Improved Property	-	-
	Unimproved Property	-	-
	Total Operating Expenditure	3 888	48 234
11,03	Investment Property which is in the process of being constructed or developed:	2018	2017
		R	R
	Revenue Generating	-	-
	Improved Property	-	-
	Unimproved Property	-	-
	Non-revenue Generating	-	-
	Improved Property	-	-
	Unimproved Property	-	-
	Total	-	-
11,04	Investment Property that is taking a significantly longer period of time to complete than expected:		
	Revenue Generating	-	-
	Improved Property	-	-
	Unimproved Property	-	-
	Non-revenue Generating	-	-
	Improved Property	-	-
	Unimproved Property	-	-
	Total	-	-
	No reason required		

KAREEBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

11	INVESTMENT PROPERTY (CONTINUED)	2018	2017
		R	R
11.05	Investment Property where construction or development has been halted:		
	Revenue Generating	-	-
	Improved Property	-	-
	Unimproved Property	-	-
	Non-revenue Generating	-	-
	Improved Property	-	-
	Unimproved Property	-	-
	Total	-	-
	No reason required		
12	INTANGIBLE ASSETS	2018	2017
		R	R
	Computer Software		
	Net Carrying amount at 1 July	643 882	15 086
	Cost	668 446	204 662
	Accumulated Amortisation	(24 564)	(189 577)
	Acquisitions	892 943	640 859
	Disposals	-	(177 075)
	Amortisation	(2 090)	(12 062)
	Disposal Amortisation	-	177 075
	Net Carrying amount at 30 June	1 534 735	643 882
	Cost	1 561 389	668 446
	Accumulated Amortisation	(26 654)	(24 564)
12.01	Material Intangible Assets Included in the carrying value:		
		Carrying Value	
		2018	2017
		R	R
	<u>Description</u>		
		<u>Remaining Amortisation</u>	
		<u>Period</u>	
	VIP Salary System	4	211
	Sebata V&S EMS	15	640 859
	MS Office	1-5	2 813
	No Intangible asset were assessed having an indefinite useful life.		
	There are no internally generated Intangible assets at reporting date.		
	There are no intangible assets whose title is restricted.		
	There are no intangible assets pledged as security for liabilities		
	There are no contractual commitments for the acquisition of Intangible assets.		
12.02	Research and Development Costs:	2018	2017
		R	R
	Research Expenditure	-	-
	Development Expenditure	-	-
	Total Research and Development Expenditure	-	-
12.03	Intangible Assets which is in the process of being constructed or developed:		
	Servitudes	-	-
	Computer Software	1 520 430	640 859
	Licences and Rights	-	-
	Total	1 520 430	640 859
12.04	Intangible Assets that is taking a significantly longer period of time to complete than expected:		
	Servitudes	-	-
	Computer Software	1 520 430	-
	Licences and Rights	-	-
	Total	1 520 430	-
	No reason required		
12.05	Intangible Assets where construction or development has been halted:		
	Servitudes	-	-
	Computer Software	-	-
	Licences and Rights	-	-
	Total	-	-
	No reason required		

KAREEBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

13	HERITAGE ASSETS	2018 R	2017 R
	Net Carrying amount at 1 July	14 900	14 900
	Transfers to Property, Plant and equipment	-	-
	Net Carrying amount at 30 June	14 900	14 900
	Cost	14 900	14 900
	There are no restrictions on the realisability of Heritage Assets or the remittance of revenue and proceeds of disposal		
	There are no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop Heritage Assets or for repairs, maintenance or enhancements.		
	There are no Heritage Assets pledged as security for liabilities		
	There are no Heritage Assets that are used by the municipality for more than one purpose.		
13,01	Third party payments received for losses and impairments incurred:		
	Payments received (Excluding VAT)	-	-
	Carrying value of assets written off/lost/impairment	-	-
	Surplus/Deficit	-	-
13,02	Expenditure incurred to repair and maintain Heritage Assets:		
	Employee related costs	-	-
	Other materials	-	-
	Contracted Services	-	-
	Other Expenditure	-	-
	Total Repairs and Maintenance	-	-
13,03	Heritage Assets which is in the process of being constructed or developed:		
	Monuments	-	-
	Historic Buildings	-	-
	Works of Art	-	-
	Conservation Areas	-	-
	Other Heritage	-	-
	Total	-	-
13,04	Heritage Assets that is taking a significantly longer period of time to complete than expected:		
	Monuments	-	-
	Historic Buildings	-	-
	Works of Art	-	-
	Conservation Areas	-	-
	Other Heritage	-	-
	Total	-	-
	No reason required		
13,05	Heritage Assets where construction or development has been halted:		
	Monuments	-	-
	Historic Buildings	-	-
	Works of Art	-	-
	Conservation Areas	-	-
	Other Heritage	-	-
	Total	-	-
	No reason required		

KAREEBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

14	CAPITALISED RESTORATION COST	2018 R	2017 R
	Net Carrying amount at 1 July	2 235 711	2 335 738
	Cost	5 039 101	5 073 679
	Accumulated Depreciation	(2 519 560)	(2 421 763)
	Accumulated Impairments	(283 829)	(316 179)
	Acquisitions	(414 580)	(34 578)
	Depreciation for the year	(95 332)	(97 798)
	Impairment	(17 062)	32 349
	Net Carrying amount at 30 June	1 708 738	2 235 711
	Cost	4 624 522	5 039 101
	Accumulated Depreciation	(2 614 893)	(2 519 560)
	Accumulated Impairments	(300 891)	(283 829)
	Restoration cost financed by way of a provision - Refer to note 4 for further details		
15	LONG TERM RECEIVABLES	2018 R	2017 R
	Officials' Housing Loans - At amortised cost	28 289	32 875
	<u>Less:</u> Unamortised Discount on Loans	(3 731)	(5 005)
	Balance 1 July	(5 005)	(8 200)
	Adjustment for the period	1 274	3 195
		24 558	27 869
	<u>Less:</u> Current portion transferred to current receivables	(4 773)	(4 586)
	Officials Housing Loans - At amortised cost	(4 773)	(4 586)
		19 785	23 284
	<u>Less:</u> Provision for Impairment of Long Term Receivables	-	-
	Total Long Term Receivables	19 785	23 284
	STAFF HOUSING LOANS		
	Staff was entitled to housing loans which attract interest at 4% per annum and which are repayable over a maximum period of 20 years. When a employee resigns, the outstanding amount must be settled. These loans are secured since the Council is the bond holder.		
16	INVENTORY	2018 R	2017 R
	Consumable Stores - Stationery and materials - At cost	527 836	527 836
	Total Inventory	527 836	527 836
	Consumable stores materials written down due to losses as identified during the annual stores counts.	-	-
	Consumable stores materials surpluses identified during the annual stores counts.	-	-
	No inventory assets were pledged as security for liabilities.		

KAREEBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

17

RECEIVABLES FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

	2018 R	2017 R
Service Receivables		
Water	1 164 952	1 076 065
Electricity	1 276 760	1 513 494
Refuse	910 387	773 978
Sewerage	115 190	137 004
Payments received in advance	124 474	120 550
Total Service Receivables	3 591 762	3 621 092
Less: Provision for impairment	(2 105 435)	(2 143 565)
Net Service Receivables	1 486 327	1 477 527
Other Receivables		
Sundry Receivables	1 707 365	3 553 148
Rentals	493 967	340 474
VAT	684 504	702 045
Total Other Receivables	2 885 836	4 595 667
Less: Provision for impairment	(493 967)	(340 474)
Less: Contribution to provision for VAT impairment of trade receivables from exchange transactions	(492 956)	(499 543)
Net Other Receivables	1 898 903	3 755 550
Total Net Receivables from Exchange Transactions	3 385 230	5 233 077
Ageing of Receivables from Exchange Transactions		
<u>(Electricity): Ageing</u>		
Current (0 - 30 days)	516 594	722 421
31 - 60 Days	122 074	281 451
61 - 90 Days	73 171	67 109
+ 90 Days	564 920	442 516
Total	1 276 760	1 513 494
<u>(Water): Ageing</u>		
Current (0 - 30 days)	43 693	125 499
31 - 60 Days	146 052	272 032
61 - 90 Days	94 477	67 877
+ 90 Days	680 730	610 657
Total	1 164 952	1 076 065
<u>(Refuse): Ageing</u>		
Current (0 - 30 days)	70 645	120 464
31 - 60 Days	133 185	172 202
61 - 90 Days	84 011	43 019
+ 90 Days	622 345	773 978
Total	910 387	773 978
<u>(Sewerage): Ageing</u>		
Current (0 - 30 days)	(340 946)	(280 130)
31 - 60 Days	76 713	99 082
61 - 90 Days	57 907	25 317
+ 90 Days	321 519	292 735
Total	115 190	137 004
<u>(Sundry Receivables): Ageing</u>		
Current (0 - 30 days)	1 083 284	2 459 199
31 - 60 Days	545 425	-
61 - 90 Days	4 823	-
+ 90 Days	73 853	1 083 949
Total	1 707 365	3 553 148
<u>(VAT): Ageing</u>		
Current (0 - 30 days)	191 538	202 402
31 - 60 Days	-	-
61 - 90 Days	-	-
+ 90 Days	492 966	499 543
Total	684 504	702 045
<u>(Rentals): Ageing</u>		
Current (0 - 30 days)	-	-
31 - 60 Days	-	-
61 - 90 Days	-	-
+ 90 Days	493 967	340 474
Total	493 967	340 474

KAREEBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

10

RECEIVABLES FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)		2018 R	2017 R		
Service Receivables					
Rates		1 943 535	1 795 225		
Total Service Receivables		1 943 535	1 795 225		
Less: Provision for Impairment		(1 943 535)	(1 787 123)		
Net Service Receivables		-	8 102		
Total Net Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions		-	8 102		
Ageing of Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions					
<i>(Rates): Ageing</i>					
Current (0 - 30 days)		16 049	8 102		
31 - 60 Days		23 375	-		
61 - 90 Days		14 065	-		
+ 90 Days		1 890 046	1 787 123		
Total		1 943 535	1 795 225		
Summary of Receivables by Customer Classification		Residential, Industrial & Commercial R's	Other Debtors R's	National and Provincial Government R's	Total R's
2018					
Total Receivables	6 045 286	215 296	2 160 551	8 421 133	
Less: Provision for Impairment	(4 542 937)	-	-	(4 542 937)	
Less: Provision for Impairment (VAT)	(492 966)	-	-	(492 966)	
Total Recoverable debtors by customer classification	1 009 383	215 296	2 160 551	3 385 230	
Summary of Receivables by Customer Classification		Residential, Industrial & Commercial R's	Other Debtors R's	National and Provincial Government R's	Total R's
2017					
Total Receivables	5 752 133	180 934	4 078 917	10 011 984	
Less: Provision for Impairment	(4 271 163)	-	-	(4 271 163)	
Less: Provision for Impairment (VAT)	(499 643)	-	-	(499 643)	
Total Recoverable debtors by customer classification	981 328	180 934	4 078 917	5 241 179	
Receivables Impaired					
2018		Exchange Transactions R's	Non-Exchange Transactions R's	Total R's	
Total		2 599 402	1 943 535	4 542 937	
2017		Exchange Transactions R's	Non-Exchange Transactions R's	Total R's	
Total		2 464 039	1 787 123	4 271 163	
Monthly rate debts are required to be settled after 30 days, interest is charged on rates after this date at prime +1%. The fair value receivables approximates their carrying amounts.					
Reconciliation of the Total doubtful debt provision		2018 R	2017 R		
Balance at beginning of the year		4 770 806	3 335 924		
Contributions to provision		271 774	1 314 378		
VAT contribution to Impairment provision		(6 677)	120 504		
Impairment written off against provision		-	-		
Balance at end of year		5 035 903	4 770 806		

KAREEBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

19

OPERATING LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

The Municipality as Lessor

	2018 R	2017 R
Balance on 1 July	36 810	40 405
Operating Lease Asset for the current year	1 099	(3 595)
Balance on 30 June	<u>37 909</u>	<u>36 810</u>

The municipality is leasing a piece of land to MTN for a period of 60 months with escalations of CPI with a maximum of 10% per year.

The municipality is leasing a piece of land at Vanwyksvlei to Vodacom for a period of 119 months with escalations of CPI with a maximum of 10% per year.

The municipality is leasing a piece of land at Vosburg to Vodacom for a period of 60 months with escalations of CPI with a maximum of 10% per year.

The municipality is leasing a piece of land at Vosburg to Sentech for a period of 60 months with escalations of CPI with a maximum of 10% per year.

The municipality is leasing a piece of land (Jagpan and Dubbelevlei) to emerging farmers for a period of 60 months with escalations of 6% per year.

The municipality is leasing a advertising rights to Primedia for a period of 36 months with escalations of 7% per year. (Term nated)

At the Statement of Financial Position date, where the municipality acts as a lessor under operating leases, it will receive operating lease income as follows:

	2018 R	2017 R
Up to 1 Year	298 148	418 352
2 to 5 Years	469 223	764 708
More than 5 Years	86	2 750
Total Operating Lease Arrangements	<u>767 458</u>	<u>1 185 810</u>

This lease income was determined from contracts that have a specific conditional income and does not include lease income which has a undetermined conditional income.

The lease is in respect of land being leased by MTN until 2022.

The lease is in respect of land being leased by Vodacom until 2022.

The lease is in respect of land being leased by Vodacom until 2017.

The lease is in respect of land being leased by Sentech until 2022.

The lease is in respect of land (Jagpan and Dubbelevlei) being leased by emerging farmers until 2021.

The lease is in respect of advertising rights by Primedia until August 2017. (Terminated)

The municipality does not engage in any sub-lease arrangements.

The municipality did not receive any contingent rent during the year

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CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Assets

	2018 R	2017 R
Call Investments Deposits	42 765 483	37 705 925
Primary Bank Account (Cash book)	483 234	475 339
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents - Assets	<u>43 248 697</u>	<u>38 181 264</u>

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash held and short term deposits. The carrying amount of these assets approximates their fair value.

Call Investments Deposits to an amount of R18 338 507 are held to fund the Unspent Conditional Grants (2017: R18 020 997).

Kareeberg Municipality do not have a bank overdraft facility.

The municipality has the following bank accounts:

Current Accounts

	2018 R	2017 R
Camaron ABSA - Account Number 40 50 475 166 (Primary Bank Account):	483 234	475 339
	<u>483 234</u>	<u>475 339</u>
Camaron ABSA - Account Number 40 50 475 166 (Primary Bank Account):		
Cash book balance at beginning of year	475 339	649 026
Cash book balance at end of year	<u>483 234</u>	<u>475 339</u>
Bank statement balance at beginning of year	960 494	1 723 800
Bank statement balance at end of year	<u>1 589 711</u>	<u>960 494</u>

KAREEBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

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CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (CONTINUED)

			2018 R	2010 R	2017 R
<u>Call Investment Deposits</u>					
Call investment deposits consist out of the following accounts:			Bank Certificates (excl. accruals)		
Account no.	Place of investment	Name of fund			
08-870-5536-003	STANDARD BANK	Capital Replacement Reserve	11 347 812	11 347 812	11 347 812
20-7477-9380	ABSA	Housing Fund	45 545	45 545	43 051
20-7477-9380	ABSA	Job creation - De Bult	46 081	46 081	43 568
20-7477-9380	ABSA	Land development	19 786	19 786	18 706
20-7477-9380	ABSA	Land development (Vanwyksvlei)	18 051	18 051	17 066
20-7477-9380	ABSA	Land development (Vosburg)	34 508	34 508	32 626
08-870-543-9	STANDARD BANK	Civil Defence	20 944	20 944	20 665
92-8617-3395	ABSA	RBIG - Vanwyksvlei Pipeline	12 971 167	12 971 167	11 641 880
03-7881-142-979-6	Nedbank	DWA Drought Relief	4 626 000	4 626 000	-
20-7477-9380	ABSA	CMIP Kwaggakolk(VAT)	725	725	686
08-870-5536-002	STANDARD BANK	Sanitation Interest/VAT	184 441	184 441	847 207
20-7477-9380	ABSA	Electricity	41 513	41 513	39 249
20-7477-9380	ABSA	Water Services Plan	3 879	3 879	3 667
20-7477-9380	ABSA	CMIP-Saalpoort project 301	4 258	4 258	4 026
20-7477-9380	ABSA	EPWP - Paving/ Cleaning	28 062	28 062	26 532
20-7477-9380	ABSA	Lotto Camarvon	2 153	2 153	2 036
20-7477-9380	ABSA	Lotto Vosburg	38 010	36 010	35 937
20-7477-9380	ABSA	Transfer Fees Sub-Economic Housing	160 258	160 872	151 512
20-7477-9380	ABSA	VB Cleaning Project	30 344	30 344	28 699
20-7477-9380	ABSA	VAT - retention	14 080	14 080	13 312
92-8617-3395	ABSA	Municipal Infrastructure Grant	-	-	3 000 000
92-1221-8064	ABSA	Youth Development	93 632	93 632	93 632
92-1221-8064	ABSA	Leave Fund	2 438 721	2 633 250	2 192 243
92-6504-7305	ABSA	Retention	1 547 241	1 547 241	592 865
92-1221-8064	ABSA	Provision for Employee benefits	2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000
92-1221-8064	ABSA	Reserves	-	-	352 116
08-871-0777	STANDARD BANK	General Account	7 047 637	6 853 109	5 156 831
			42 764 649	42 765 463	37 706 926

21

PROPERTY RATES

Actual

Rateable Land and Buildings

Residential, Commercial Property	6 961 991	13 690 991
Residential, Commercial Property	5 385 088	12 926 707
Less: Equitable Share	7 019 669	13 432 367
	(629 881)	(505 680)
State - National / Provincial Services	572 004	764 284

Less: Reductions

Less: Rebates

Total Assessment Rates

Valuations - 30 June 2018:

Rateable Land and Buildings

Residential & Commercial Property	1 949 328 825	1 949 328 825
State - National / Provincial Services	1 901 791 125	1 902 589 625
	47 537 700	46 739 200

Total Assessment Rates

Valuations - 30 June 2018:

	Valuation
Residential	232 728 900
State	21 711 300
State: Agriculture	25 826 400
Agriculture	1 448 399 800
Municipal	19 931 925
Schietfontein	93 000
Churches	11 829 800
Infrastructure	345 800
Public Benefit Organisations	2 348 000
Commonage	178 000
Commonage (rentals)	13 290 900
Infrastructure farms	171 683 500
Sport clubs	961 500
Total Property Valuations	1 949 328 825

Assessment Rates are levied on the values of immovable properties. A Supplementary roll was performed during 2016/17. The tariffs applicable are proclaimed by PK 2138 dated 25 September 2017.

Rates are levied annually and are payable after due dates. Interest is levied on monthly and annually outstanding amounts at prime rate plus 1% after due dates.

KAREEBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES	2018 R	2017 R
Unconditional Grants	20 397 000	18 919 000
Equitable Share - Refer to Note 22,01	20 397 000	18 919 000
Conditional Grants	20 340 108	16 693 726
Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (WSIG)	4 000 000	-
Department of Energy (DOE)	1 000 000	1 000 000
Sanitation - sewerage	4 395	174 606
Library Development Projects	1 312 000	1 667 000
Municipal Finance Management Grant	1 900 000	1 825 000
Municipal Infrastructure Grant	8 095 000	7 669 000
Expanded Public Works Program (PWPG)	1 000 000	1 000 000
Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (RBIG)	2 028 712	3 358 120
Total Government Grants and Subsidies	40 737 108	35 612 726
Government Grants and Subsidies - Capital	14 386 380	10 914 278
Government Grants and Subsidies - Operating	26 350 728	24 698 449
	40 737 108	35 612 726

The municipality does not expect any significant changes to the level of grants.

Revenue recognised per vote as required by Section 123 (c) of the MFMA

Equitable share	20 397 000	18 919 000
Executive & Council	18 153 241	15 052 695
	38 550 241	33 971 695

22,01 Equitable share

In terms of the Constitution, this grant is used to subsidise the provision of basic services to indigent households. All registered indigents receive 10kl free water and 50kwh electricity per month, which is funded from this grant.

All registered indigents receive a monthly subsidy as per approved budget, funded from this grant. Indigent subsidies is based on the cost of basic services for the geographical area concerned and range from R323 per month to R687 per month.(2017: R304 per month to R651 per month)

Grants received	8 755 000	18 919 000
Transfer In	11 642 000	-
Conditions met	(20 397 000)	(18 919 000)
Conditions still to be met	-	-

The Equitable Share is the unconditional share of the revenue raised nationally and is being allocated in terms of Section 214 of the Constitution (Act 108 of 1996) to the municipality by the National Treasury.

22,02 Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)

Grants received	6 095 000	7 669 000
Conditions met	(663 404)	(871 461)
Conditions met - Capital	(5 131 598)	(6 797 539)
Conditions still to be met	-	-

The grant was used to upgrade infrastructure in the Kareeberg areas.

22,03 Local Government Financial Management Grant (FMG)

Grants received	1 900 000	1 825 000
Conditions met	(1 900 000)	(1 825 000)
Conditions still to be met	-	-

The Financial Management Grant is paid by National Treasury to municipalities to help implement the financial reforms required by the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA), 2003. The FMG Grant also pays for the cost of the Financial Management Internship Programme (e.g. salary costs of the Financial Management Interns).

22,04 Library Development Projects

Grants received	1 312 000	1 667 000
Conditions met	(1 074 879)	(1 410 997)
Conditions met - Capital	(237 121)	(256 003)
Conditions still to be met	-	-

The grant was used for the development of libraries in the Kareeberg area.

KAREEBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

		2018 R	2017 R
22	GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES (CONTINUE)		
22,05	Youth Development		
	Opening balance	93 632	93 632
	Conditions still to be met	93 632	93 632
	The grant will be used for youth development related issues in the Kareeberg area.		
22,06	Expanded Public Works Program (R1m)		
	Grants received	1 000 000	1 000 000
	Conditions met	(1 000 000)	(975 456)
	Conditions met - Capital	-	(24 544)
	Conditions still to be met	-	-
	The grant was used for labour (for example security services) in the Kareeberg area.		
22,07	Job Creation De Built		
	Opening balance	43 568	41 023
	Interest received	2 514	2 545
	Conditions still to be met	46 081	43 568
	The grant will be used for job creation in the Kareeberg area. (Camarvon)		
22,08	Land Development		
	Opening balance	68 400	64 409
	Interest received	3 944	3 992
	Conditions still to be met	72 345	68 400
	The grant will be used for a land development plan in the Kareeberg area.		
22,09	Civil Defence		
	Opening balance	20 665	19 745
	Interest received	279	920
	Conditions still to be met	20 944	20 665
	The grant will be used for civil defence in the Kareeberg area.		
22,10	CMIP Kwaggakolk (VAT)		
	Opening balance	686	648
	Interest received	39	38
	Conditions still to be met	725	686
	The grant will be used for a water project in the Kareeberg area. (Vanwyksvlei)		
22,11	Sanitation - sewerage		
	Opening balance	847 207	1 021 813
	Conditions met	(662 766)	(170 531)
	Conditions met - Capital	-	(4 076)
	Conditions still to be met	184 441	847 207
	The grant will be used for a sanitation VAT/maintenance in the Kareeberg area.		
22,12	Electricity Schietfontein		
	Opening balance	39 249	36 957
	Interest received	2 264	2 292
	Conditions still to be met	41 513	39 249
	The grant will be used for electricity infrastructure development in the Kareeberg area. (Schietfontein)		
22,13	Water Service Plan		
	Opening balance	3 667	3 455
	Interest received	212	212
	Conditions still to be met	3 879	3 667
	The grant will be used for a water service plan in the Kareeberg area.		

KAREEBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

22	GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES (CONTINUE)	2018 R	2017 R
22,14	CMIP - Saalpoort project 301		
	Opening balance	4 026	3 793
	Interest received	231	234
	Conditions still to be met	4 258	4 026
	The grant will be used for a bore hole water project in the Kareeberg area. (Carnarvon)		
22,15	Paving Projects		
	Opening balance	26 532	24 982
	Interest received	1 531	1 549
	Conditions still to be met	28 062	26 532
	The grant will be used for a extended public works program in the Kareeberg area.		
22,16	Lotto Carnarvon		
	Opening balance	2 036	1 918
	Interest received	117	118
	Conditions still to be met	2 153	2 036
	The grant will be used for Lotto projects in the Kareeberg area. (Sport equipment)		
22,17	Lotto Vosburg		
	Opening balance	35 937	33 838
	Interest received	2 073	2 098
	Conditions still to be met	38 010	35 937
	The grant will be used for Lotto projects in the Kareeberg area. (Equipment)		
22,18	Transfer Fees Sub-Economic		
	Opening balance	151 512	142 349
	Interest received	9 360	9 162
	Conditions still to be met	160 872	151 512
	The grant will be used for transfer fees of sub-economic houses in the Kareeberg area.		
22,19	Cleaning Project Vosburg		
	Opening balance	28 689	27 013
	Interest received	1 655	1 676
	Conditions still to be met	30 344	28 689
	The grant will be used for a cleaning project in the Kareeberg area.		
22,20	VAT - Retention		
	Opening balance	13 312	12 535
	Interest received	768	777
	Conditions still to be met	14 080	13 312
	The grant will be used for maintenance in the Kareeberg area.		
22,21	Municipal Infrastructure Grant Additional		
	Opening balance	3 000 000	-
	Grants received	-	3 000 000
	Conditions met	(191 262)	-
	Conditions met - Capital	(2 808 736)	-
	Conditions still to be met	-	3 000 000
	The grant will be used to upgrade infrastructure in the Kareeberg areas.		
22,22	Electricity		
	Grants received	1 000 000	1 000 000
	Conditions met	(129 362)	(113 602)
	Conditions met - Capital	(870 638)	(886 398)
	Conditions still to be met	-	-
	The grant was used for electricity infrastructure development in the Kareeberg area.		
22,23	RBIG (Department of Water Affairs and Forestry)		
	Opening balance	11 641 880	-
	Grants received	15 000 000	15 000 000
	Transfer out	(11 642 000)	-
	Conditions met	(251 192)	(412 401)
	Conditions met - Capital	(1 767 520)	(2 945 719)
	Conditions still to be met	12 971 167	11 641 880
	The grant will be used for water infrastructure development in the Kareeberg area.		

KAREEBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

22	GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES (CONTINUE)	2018 R	2017 R
22,24	DWA (Department of Water Affairs) Refurbishment		
	Grants received	4 000 000	-
	Conditions met	(429 234)	-
	Conditions met - Capital	(3 570 766)	-
	Conditions still to be met	-	-
	The grant will be used for water infrastructure development in the Kareeberg area.		
22,25	DWA (Department of Water Affairs) Drought Relief		
	Grants received	4 626 000	-
	Conditions still to be met	4 626 000	-
	The grant will be used for drought relief (water infrastructure) in the Kareeberg area.		
22,26	Total Grants		
	Opening balance	16 020 997	1 528 110
	Interest received	24 888	25 514
	Grants received	43 688 000	50 090 000
	Transfer in	11 642 000	-
	Transfer out	(11 642 000)	-
	Conditions met	(27 009 099)	(24 698 449)
	Conditions met - Capital	(14 386 380)	(10 914 278)
	Conditions still to be met	18 338 507	16 020 997
23	SERVICE CHARGES	2018 R	2017 R
	Electricity	8 929 769	9 207 407
	Service Charges	9 317 227	9 595 910
	Less: Equitable Share	(387 458)	(388 503)
	Water	1 952 032	2 085 691
	Service Charges	4 648 555	4 715 188
	Less: Equitable Share	(2 694 522)	(2 629 477)
	Refuse removal	1 299 498	1 468 063
	Service Charges	3 926 973	3 819 245
	Less: Equitable Share	(2 627 475)	(2 351 182)
	Sewerage and Sanitation Charges	336 743	591 205
	Service Charges	3 125 842	3 035 028
	Less: Equitable Share	(2 789 199)	(2 443 822)
	Other Service Charges	-	-
	Total Service Charges	12 518 043	13 352 366
24	OTHER REVENUE		
	Application Specific Registrations	2 392	2 480
	Adjustment bonus provision	-	25 028
	Building Fees	200	500
	Photocopies	3 986	6 234
	Grave Fees	13 395	12 565
	Searching Fees	6 295	3 220
	Sale of sand	-	60
	Encroachment	744	921
	Cement block Sales	2 450	2 590
	Pond Fees	800	680
	Refuse Bags Sold	2 077	2 519
	Connection Fees	220	240
	Gain due to additions on Biological assets	9 494	31 664
	Valuation Certificates	480	760
	Grant VAT Income	-	1 641 031
	Correction of error: Reclassification to Other Revenue: Grant VAT Income on Non-exchange Transactions	-	(1 641 031)
	Electricity caravan park	756	192
	Reversal of impairment (Revenue)	-	32 349
	Total Other Income	43 289	122 002

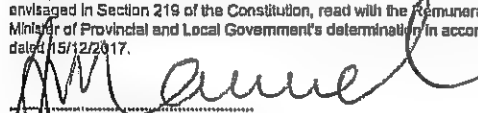
KAREEBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	2018 R	2017 R
25 FAIR VALUE ADJUSTMENTS		
Unamortised Discount - Interest - LT Receivables	1 274	3 195
	1 274	3 195
26 EMPLOYEE RELATED COSTS		
Salaries & Wages	15 814 670	13 613 529
Leave Reserve Fund	495 252	509 909
Personnel Contributions	2 129 774	1 885 575
Skill Development Levy	144 062	120 078
Bargaining Council	6 394	5 407
Pension Gratification	444	444
UIF	112 359	89 336
Performance Bonuses	253 107	150 122
Annual Bonuses	60 635	-
Contribution to Employee Benefits - Long Service Awards - Note 3	58 809	67 366
Contribution to Employee Benefits - Post Retirement Medical - Note 3	295 288	314 812
	19 370 993	16 766 577
Less: Employee Costs allocated elsewhere	-	-
Total Employee Related Costs	19 370 993	16 766 577
KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL		
Municipal Manager is appointed on a 5 year fixed contract. There are no post-employment or termination benefits payable to him at the end of the contract period.		
REMUNERATION OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL		
<i>Remuneration of the Municipal Manager: Mr W. de Bruin (Till 30 November 2017)</i>		
Salary and Performance Bonus	472 802	1 293 389
UIF	744	1 785
Bargaining Council	41	92
Total	473 587	1 285 266
<i>Remuneration of the Municipal Manager: Mr F. Manuel (Since 1 December 2017)</i>		
Salary and Bonus, Performance Bonus	562 837	-
Travel Allowance	105 695	-
UIF	1 041	-
Bargaining Council	56	-
Cell phone (VAT Included)	28 000	-
Total	697 631	-
<i>Remuneration of the Chief Finance Officer: Mr P.B. Rossouw (Retired 30 September 2016)</i>		
Salary and Bonus, Performance Bonus	-	119 035
Travel Allowance	-	41 598
Medical	-	11 813
UIF	-	446
Bargaining Council	-	23
Cell phone (VAT Included)	-	4 500
Total	-	411 106
<i>Remuneration of the Chief Financial Officer: Mr W. de Bruin (Since 5 March 2018)</i>		
Salary and Bonus, Performance Bonus	202 260	-
Travel Allowance	20 000	-
Rural	23 917	-
UIF	595	-
Bargaining Council	33	-
Cell phone (VAT Included)	7 742	-
Total	264 547	-
<i>Remuneration of Chief Operations Manager: Mr. A.P.F. van Schaikwyk</i>		
Salary and Bonus, Performance Bonus	969 752	849 462
Travel Allowance	178 638	165 392
Pension	134 173	122 048
Medical	47 307	46 452
UIF	1 785	1 785
Bargaining Council	000	92
Cell phone (VAT Included)	24 000	24 000
Total	1 355 754	1 210 231
<i>Remuneration of Head : Technical Services: : Mr. J.H. Adams (Since 1 October 2017 till 30 April 2018)</i>		
Salary and Bonus, Performance Bonus	338 498	-
Travel Allowance	70 000	-
Rural	40 840	-
UIF	1 041	-
Bargaining Council	58	-
Cell phone (VAT Included)	10 500	-
Total	460 937	-
<i>Remuneration of Head : Corporate Services: Mr. N.J. van Zyl</i>		
Salary and Bonus, Performance Bonus	857 666	865 494
Travel Allowance	178 638	165 392
Pension	127 961	116 397
Medical	41 854	39 488
UIF	1 785	1 785
Bargaining Council	99	92
Cell phone (VAT Included)	18 000	18 000
Total	1 226 002	1 207 648

KAREEBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

27	REMUNERATION OF COUNCILLORS	2018 R	2017 R
	Mayor Mr N.I. Titus	-	78 227
	Mayor Mr N.S. van Wyk	745 253	621 450
	Councillor Mr J.E.J. Hoom	235 846	222 495
	Councillor Mr J. Horne	-	24 522
	Councillor Mr D.P. Jason	-	24 522
	Councillor Ms D. Olifant	-	24 522
	Councillor Ms E.L. Riley	-	24 522
	Councillor Mr P. Viviers	-	24 522
	Councillor Ms G. Saal	235 846	198 572
	Councillor Mr B.J.E. Slambee	235 846	198 572
	Councillor Mr E. Hoom	235 846	198 572
	Councillor Mr G.P. van Louw	235 846	198 572
	Councillor Mr W.D. Horne	235 846	198 572
	Councillors' Cell phones	285 478	140 982
	Total Councillors' Remuneration	2 445 807	2 178 625
	In-kind Benefits		
	The Mayor is fulltime. He is provided with an office at the cost of the Council.		
	Certification by the Municipal Manager		
	I certify that the remuneration of Councillors and in-kind benefits are within the upper limits of the framework envisaged in Section 219 of the Constitution, read with the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act and the Minister of Provincial and Local Government's determination in accordance with Government Notice 41335, dated 15/12/2017.		
			
	Signed: Municipal Manager		
28	DEBT IMPAIRMENT		
	Receivables from exchange transactions - Note 17	115 362	1 314 378
	Receivables from non-exchange transactions - Note 18	156 412	-
	Debt impairment recognised in statement of financial performance	271 774	1 314 378
29	DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION		
	Property, plant and equipment	3 368 183	3 293 018
	Intangible assets	2 080	12 082
	Investment property carried at cost	12 841	12 841
	Capitalised Restoration Cost	95 332	97 798
		3 478 627	3 415 819
30	FINANCE CHARGES		
	Post Retirement Charges	630 669	1 000 000
	Landfill sites	1 451 208	1 430 365
	Total finance charges	2 281 877	2 288 958
31	BULK PURCHASES		
	Electricity bulk purchases	10 488 682	10 338 390
	Electricity distribution losses	(1 601 659)	(1 355 084)
	Total Bulk Purchases	8 887 294	8 981 296
32	GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES		
	Indigent Subsidies	1 018 370	810 566
	Indigent Subsidies	10 218 646	9 193 102
	Less: Equitable Share Property Rates	(629 881)	(505 680)
	Less: Equitable Share Property Rates - Penalties & Collection Charges	(69 942)	(83 881)
	Less: Equitable Share Service Charges	(8 498 653)	(7 812 985)
	Total Grants and Subsidies	1 018 370	810 566
33	GENERAL EXPENSES		
	Advertisement, printing & stationery	298 810	344 045
	Animal Feeds	287 230	192 962
	Audit Costs	2 784 003	2 218 549
	Bank charges	218 949	138 403
	Compensation Insurance	150 878	83 624
	Chemicals	7 659	15 258
	Cleaning supplies	128 943	98 869
	Consultation Fees	-	1 085 034
	Correction of error: Reclassification of Consultation Fees to Contracted services	-	(1 085 034)
	Electricity Eskom	403 998	297 514
	Fuel & Oil	751 880	647 888
	Insurance	169 837	175 629
	Legal costs	99 163	111 467
	Membership for associations	500 000	500 000
	Other General Expenses	630 118	535 809
	Refuse bag purchases	78 500	115 101
	Other materials	1 065 984	902 122
	Street Lighting	331 854	352 416
	Subsistence and Travelling	1 234 778	957 763
	Telephone & Postage	398 142	407 775
	Uniforms	53 177	68 224
	General Expenses	9 587 893	8 172 576
	Other General Expenses include administrative and technical expenses otherwise not provided for in the line-items of the Statement of Financial Performance. This include items such as vehicle licenses, cleaning materials, valuation costs, refreshments, water services fees and workmen compensation.		

KAREEBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

34	CORRECTION OF ERROR IN TERMS OF GRAP 3	2017	
		R	
34,01	Property, Plant and Equipment		
	Balance previously reported	119 831 065	
	Correction of Error effect on Impairment of Game for 2015/2016 - Note 34,01 and 10	568	
	Correction of Error effect on cost of Game for 2015/2016 - Note 34,01 and 10	(568)	
	Total	119 831 065	
34,02	Statement of Financial Performance		
	Balance previously reported	9 303 333	
	Correction of error: Reclassification of Equitable Share Service Charges and Rates to Revenue - Note 34,02 and 32	(8 392 536)	
	Correction of error: Reclassification of Equitable Share Service Charges and Rates from grants and subsidies - Note 34,02 and 32	8 392 536	
	Correction of error: Reclassification of Other Revenue: Grant VAT income to Government Grant and subsidies operating - Non-exchange Transactions - Note 34,02 and 24	1 641 031	
	Correction of error: Reclassification of Other Revenue: Grant VAT Income from Exchange Transactions - Note 34,02 and 24	(1 641 031)	
	Correction of error: Reclassification of Consultation Fees to Contracted services - Note 34,02 and 33	1 086 034	
	Correction of error: Reclassification of Consultation Fees from General Expenditure - Note 34,02 and 33	(1 086 034)	
	Total	9 303 333	
	Correction of Error in note 34,01 to 34,02 was resulted due to a re-classification of the line items in Statement of Financial Performance.		
35	RECONCILIATION BETWEEN NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR AND CASH GENERATED/(ABSORBED) BY OPERATIONS	2018	2017
		R	R
	Surplus for the year	10 332 336	9 303 333
	<u>Adjustments for:</u>		
	Depreciation	3 476 437	3 403 757
	Amortisation of Intangible Assets	2 090	12 062
	Contribution to Capitalised Restoration Cost	414 580	34 578
	(Gain)/Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	15 677	4 000
	Impairments	8 058	(32 349)
	Contribution from/to employee benefits - non-current	1 184 786	1 218 771
	Contribution from/to employee benefits - non-current - expenditure incurred	(480 308)	(508 033)
	Contribution from/to employee benefits - non-current - actuarial gains	76 757	(124 935)
	Contribution from/to employee benefits - non-current - actuarial gains	(412 466)	(572 894)
	Contribution to employee benefits - current	809 193	635 004
	Contribution to employee benefits - current - expenditure incurred	(482 671)	(679 727)
	Contribution to provisions - non-current - Rehabilitation of Landfill-sites	(414 580)	(34 578)
	Contribution to provisions - non-current - Unwinding of discounted interest	1 451 208	1 430 365
	Contribution to provisions - bad debt	271 774	1 314 378
	Contribution to provisions - VAT Impairment	(6 677)	120 504
	Unamortised discount - Interest - Revenue	(1 274)	(3 195)
	Contributed PPE	(46 653)	-
	Increase/(Decrease) in Unspent Conditional Government Grants and Receipts	2 317 510	14 492 868
	Operating lease income accrued	(1 099)	3 595
	Operating Surplus/(Deficit) before changes in working capital	16 534 439	29 816 526
	Changes in working capital	2 546 700	(3 231 417)
	Increase/(Decrease) in Payables from exchange transactions	955 849	209 217
	(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables from exchange transactions	1 739 181	(3 508 492)
	(Increase)/Decrease in Other Receivables from non-exchange transactions	(148 310)	67 859
	Cash generated/(absorbed) by operations	21 081 139	26 585 108
36	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
	Cash and cash equivalents included in the cash flow statement comprise the following:		
	Call Investments Deposits - Note 20	42 765 463	37 705 925
	Bank - Note 20	483 234	475 339
	Total cash and cash equivalents	43 248 697	38 181 264

KAREEBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

		2018 R	2017 R
37	RECONCILIATION OF AVAILABLE CASH AND INVESTMENT RESOURCES		
	Cash and Cash Equivalents - Note 36	43 248 697	38 181 264
	Less:	43 248 697	38 181 264
	Unspent Conditional Grants - Note 8	18 338 507	16 020 997
	Cash Portion of Housing Development Fund - Note 2	45 545	43 061
	Net cash resources available for internal distribution	24 864 645	22 117 205
	Allocated to:		
	Capital Replacement Reserve	(11 347 812)	(11 347 812)
	Relension	(1 547 241)	(592 865)
	Provision for Employee benefits	(2 000 000)	(2 000 000)
	Reserves	-	(352 116)
	Staff Leave, Performance Management Bonus, Long Service	(2 633 250)	(2 192 243)
	Resources available for working capital requirements	7 336 343	5 632 170
38	UNAUTHORISED, IRREGULAR, FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE DISALLOWED		
38,01	Unauthorised expenditure		
	Reconciliation of unauthorised expenditure:		
	Unauthorised expenditure current year - capital	2 961 043	935 567
	Unauthorised expenditure current year - operating	1 396 362	-
	Written off supported by council	(4 357 405)	(935 567)
	Unauthorised expenditure awaiting authorisation	-	-
	Incident	Disciplinary steps/criminal proceedings	
		None	
		2018 R (Actual)	2018 R (Budget)
	Unauthorised expenditure current year - operating		
	Executive & Council	10 745 436	18 376 492
	Budget & Treasury	10 637 467	10 667 317
	Corporate Services	3 105 745	3 114 045
	Health	17 133	53 909
	Community & Social Services	1 938 316	2 973 571
	Public Safety	47 105	54 245
	Sport & Recreation	543 102	543 904
	Waste Management	3 622 811	3 631 038
	Waste Water Management	4 305 138	4 317 429
	Road Transport	4 807 010	3 410 648
	Water	1 813 788	1 816 230
	Electricity	10 729 723	11 897 713
		61 312 793	61 058 541
		2018 R (Variance)	2018 R (Unauthorised)
	Unauthorised expenditure current year - capital		
	Executive & Council	81 547	81 547
	Budget & Treasury	66 083	66 083
	Community & Social Services	284 527	320 000
	Public Safety	350 000	-
	Sport & Recreation	-	251 386
	Waste Water Management	3 992 806	4 000 000
	Road Transport	3 985 026	1 523 614
	Water	5 578 925	19 000 000
	Electricity	889 352	1 000 000
		15 230 267	26 096 000
38,02	Fruitless and wasteful expenditure		
	Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure:		
	Fruitless and wasteful expenditure current year	-	16 320
	Written off supported by council	-	(16 320)
	Fruitless and wasteful expenditure awaiting condonement	-	-
	Incident	Disciplinary steps/criminal proceedings	
	EPWP Wages	None	
		-	16 320
		-	16 320
38,03	Irregular expenditure		
	Reconciliation of irregular expenditure:		
	Irregular expenditure current year	476 038	775 443
	Written off supported by council	(476 038)	(775 443)
	Irregular expenditure awaiting condonement	-	-
	Incident	Disciplinary steps/criminal proceedings	
	Legal Fees	None	
	Sebata V6 EMS appointment	None	
	Salary and accomodation of Mr J.H. Adams	None	
		-	46 139
		-	729 304
		476 038	-
		476 038	775 443
38,04	Material Losses		
	Electricity distribution losses		
	Units purchased (Kwh)	8 346 033	8 549 243
	- Units lost during distribution (Kwh)	1 274 456	1 120 800
	- Percentage lost during distribution	15,27%	13,11%

KAREEBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

		2018	2017		
		R	R		
39	ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES IN TERMS OF MUNICIPAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT				
39,01	<u>Contributions to organised local government - (MFMA 125 (1)(b)) - SALGA CONTRIBUTIONS</u>				
	Council subscriptions	500 000	500 000		
	Amount paid - current year	(500 000)	(500 000)		
	Balance unpaid (included in creditors)	-	-		
39,02	<u>Audit fees - (MFMA 125 (1)(b)) (excl. VAT)</u>				
	Current year audit fee	2 784 003	2 216 549		
	External Audit - Auditor-General	2 784 003	2 216 549		
	Amount paid - current year	(2 784 003)	(2 216 549)		
	Balance unpaid (included in creditors)	-	-		
39,03	<u>VAT - (MFMA 125 (1)(b))</u>				
	Opening balance	(3 500 257)	(1 329 085)		
	Amounts received - current year	3 507 703	1 854 285		
	Amounts claimed - current year (payable)	(5 093 832)	(4 296 136)		
	Amounts received - previous year	3 500 257	270 678		
	Closing balance	(1 486 129)	(3 500 257)		
	VAT is payable on the receipts basis. Only once payment is received from debtors is VAT paid over to SARS.				
39,04	<u>PAYE, SDL and UIF - (MFMA 125 (1)(b))</u>				
	Current year payroll deductions and Council Contributions	3 132 120	2 872 784		
	Amount paid - current year	(3 132 120)	(2 872 784)		
	Balance unpaid (included in creditors)	-	-		
39,05	<u>Pension and Medical Aid Deductions - (MFMA 125 (1)(b))</u>				
	Current year payroll deductions and Council Contributions	(4 180 537)	(3 518 513)		
	Amount paid - current year	4 180 537	3 518 513		
	L.A. Health	500 113	483 604		
	LA retirement fund	259 603	242 184		
	Hosmed	784 800	707 573		
	Consolidated retirement fund for local government	2 320 374	1 767 508		
	Day1 Health	8 951	-		
	Municipal workers retirement fund	308 396	317 643		
	Balance unpaid (included in creditors)	-	-		
39,06	<u>Councillor's arrear consumer accounts - (MFMA 125 (1)(b))</u>				
	The following Councillors had arrear accounts for more than 90 days as at 30 June 2018:				
		Outstanding more than 90 days	Outstanding more than 90 days		
	None	-	-		
	Total Councillor Arrear Consumer Accounts	-	-		
39,07	<u>Quotations awarded - Section 47 - Supply Chain Management</u>				
	None				
39,08	<u>Deviations - Section 36(2) - Supply Chain Management</u>				
		Less than R30,000	Between R30,001 and R200,000	Between R200,001 and R2,000,000	More than R2,000,001
	Emergency cases	94 405	292 777	-	-
	Availability	382 344	239 213	-	-
	Limited Quotations	96 258	-	-	-
	Tender expired - re-advertised - not yet awarded	-	-	1 792 841	-
	Deviation on tender/Not cheapest awarded	85 118	-	-	-
	Donation - according to policy	29 694	-	-	-
	Service provider	216 513	442 874	-	-
		904 331	974 864	1 792 841	-

Refer to Appendix E for detail on Deviations according to Section 36(2) - Supply Chain Management

KAREEBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

40	CAPITAL COMMITMENTS	2018 R	2017 R
	Commitments in respect of capital expenditure:		
	Approved and contracted for:	14 569 957	4 552 541
	Intangible Assets	2 519 846	1 153 105
	Infrastructure	12 050 111	3 399 436
	Total	14 569 957	4 552 541
	This expenditure will be financed from:		
	Government Grants	12 050 111	3 399 436
	Own Resources	2 519 846	1 153 105
		14 569 957	4 552 541

41 **FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT**

The activities of the municipality expose it to a variety of financial risks, including market risk (comprising fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The municipality's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the municipality's financial performance.

(a) Foreign Exchange Currency Risk

The municipality does not engage in foreign currency transactions.

(b) Price risk

The municipality is not exposed to price risk.

(c) Interest Rate Risk

As the municipality has significant interest-bearing liabilities, the entity's income and operating cash flows are substantially dependent on changes in market interest rates.

The municipality analyses its potential exposure to interest rate changes on a continuous basis. Different scenarios are simulated which include refinancing, renewal of current positions, alternative financing and hedging. Based on these scenarios, the entity calculates the impact that a change in interest rates will have on the surplus/deficit for the year. These scenarios are only simulated for liabilities which constitute the majority of interest bearing liabilities.

The municipality did not hedge against any interest rate risks during the current year.

The potential impact on the entity's surplus/deficit for the year due to changes in interest rates were as follow:

0,5% Increase in Interest rates	216 243	160 908
0,5% Decrease in Interest rates	(216 243)	(160 908)

(d) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party to a financial or non-financial asset will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the municipality to incur a financial loss.

Credit risk consist mainly of cash deposits, cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and unpaid conditional grants and subsidies.

Receivables are disclosed net after provisions are made for impairment and bad debts. Trade debtors comprise of a large number of ratepayers, dispersed across different sectors and geographical areas. Ongoing credit evaluations are performed on the financial condition of these debtors. Credit risk pertaining to trade and other debtors is considered to be moderate due the diversified nature of debtors and immaterial nature of individual balances. In the case of consumer debtors the municipality effectively has the right to terminate services to customers but in practice this is difficult to apply. In the case of debtors whose accounts become in arrears, Council endeavours to collect such accounts by "levying of penalty charges", "demand for payment", "restriction of services" and, as a last resort, "handed over for collection", whichever procedure is applicable in terms of Council's Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy.

All rates and services are payable within 30 days from invoice date. Refer to note 17 and 18 for all balances outstanding longer than 30 days. These balances represent all debtors at year end which defaulted on their credit terms.

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

41

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUE)

Balances past due not impaired:

	2018 %	2018 R	2017 %	2017 R
<u>Non-Exchange Receivables</u>				
Rates	0,00%	-	0,00%	-
<u>Exchange Receivables</u>				
Electricity	0,00%	-	0,00%	-
Water	0,00%	-	0,00%	-
Refuse	0,00%	-	0,00%	-
Sewerage	0,00%	-	0,00%	-
Other	0,00%	-	0,00%	-
	0,00%	0	0,00%	0

No receivables are pledged as security for financial liabilities.

Due to the short term nature of trade and other receivables the carrying value disclosed in note 17 & 18 of the financial statements is an approximation of its fair value. Interest on overdue balances (rates) are included at prime lending rate plus 1% where applicable.

The provision for bad debts could be allocated between the different classes of debtors as follows:

	2018 %	2018 R	2017 %	2017 R
<u>Non-Exchange Receivables</u>				
Rates	100,00%	1 943 535	100,00%	1 787 123
<u>Exchange Receivables</u>				
Electricity	17,42%	452 847	22,03%	547 156
Water	32,48%	844 168	30,31%	753 013
Refuse	19,92%	517 911	19,91%	494 464
Sewerage	11,18%	290 509	14,05%	348 932
Other	19,00%	493 967	13,71%	340 474
	100,00%	2 599 402	100,00%	2 484 039

The provision for bad debts could be allocated between the different categories of debtors as follows:

	2018 %	2018 R	2017 %	2017 R
Industrial	8,39%	290 344	2,78%	118 947
Residential	93,61%	4 252 593	97,22%	4 152 216
	100,00%	4 542 937	100%	4 271 163

Bad debts written off per debtor class:

	2018 %	2018 R	2017 %	2017 R
<u>Non-Exchange Receivables</u>				
Rates	0,00%	-	0,00%	-
<u>Exchange Receivables</u>				
Services	0,00%	-	0,00%	-
Other	0,00%	-	0,00%	-
	0,00%	-	0,00%	-

The entity only deposits cash with major banks with high quality credit standing. No cash and cash equivalents were pledged as security for financial liabilities and no restrictions were placed on the use of any cash and cash equivalents for the period under review. Although the credit risk pertaining to cash and cash equivalents are considered to be low, the maximum exposure are disclosed below.

The entity only enters into non-current investment transactions with major banks with high quality credit standing. Although the credit risk pertaining to non-current investments are considered to be low, the maximum exposure are disclosed below.

The banks utilised by the municipality for current and non-current investments are all listed on the JSE (ABSA, Nedbank and Standard Bank). The credit quality of these institutions are evaluated based on their required SENS releases as well as other media reports. Based on all public communications, the financial sustainability is evaluated to be of high quality and the credit risk pertaining to these institutions are considered to be low.

The risk pertaining to unpaid conditional grants and subsidies are considered to be very low. Amounts are receivable from national and provincial government and there are no expectation of counter party default.

Long-term Receivables and Other Debtors are individually evaluated annually at Balance Sheet date for impairment.

Financial assets exposed to credit risk at year end are as follows:

	2018 R	2017 R
Long term receivables	24 558	27 869
Trade receivables and other receivables	3 385 230	5 241 179
Cash and Cash Equivalents	43 248 697	38 181 264
	46 858 485	43 450 312

KAREEBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

41

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUE)

2018
R

2017
R

(e) Liquidity Risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying business, the treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under credit lines.

The entity's risk to liquidity is a result of the funds available to cover future commitments. The entity manages liquidity risk through an ongoing review of future commitments and credit facilities.

The table below analyses the entity's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the financial year end to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Between 5 and 10 years	Over 10 Years
2018				
Provisions - Landfill Sites	-	-	-	239 803 972
Capital repayments	-	-	-	24 438 036
Interest	-	-	-	215 465 936
Trade and Other Payables	1 671 714	-	-	-
Consumer Deposits	325 569	-	-	-
Unspent conditional government grants and receipts	18 338 507	-	-	-
	20 335 791	-	-	239 803 972
2017				
Provisions - Landfill Sites	-	-	-	372 044 152
Capital repayments	-	-	-	23 401 408
Interest	-	-	-	348 642 745
Trade and Other Payables	715 865	-	-	-
Consumer Deposits	324 139	-	-	-
Unspent conditional government grants and receipts	10 320 077	-	-	-
	17 061 002	-	-	372 044 152

42

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

2018
R

2017
R

In accordance with GRAP 104 the financial instruments of the municipality are classified as follows:

42.1

Financial Assets

Classification

Long-term Receivables			
Staff Loans	Financial instruments at amortised cost	23 516	28 289
Consumer Debtors			
Trade receivables from exchange transactions	Financial instruments at amortised cost	3 591 762	3 621 092
Other receivables from exchange transactions	Financial instruments at amortised cost	2 885 836	4 595 667
Current Portion of Long-term Receivables			
Staff Loans	Financial instruments at amortised cost	4 773	4 586
Short-term Investment Deposits			
Call Deposits	Financial instruments at amortised cost	42 765 463	37 705 925
Bank Balances and Cash			
Bank Balances	Financial instruments at amortised cost	483 234	475 339
		49 754 584	48 430 897

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

Financial instruments at amortised cost

49 754 584

48 430 897

KAREEBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

42	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUE)		2018 R	2017 R	
42,2	Financial Liability	Information			
	Payables from exchange transactions				
	Trade creditors	Financial instruments at amortised cost	1 547 241	592 865	
	Payments received in advance	Financial instruments at amortised cost	124 474	120 550	
	Unspent Conditional Grants and Receipts				
	Other Spheres of Government	Financial instruments at amortised cost	18 338 507	16 020 997	
			20 010 222	16 734 413	
	SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL LIABILITY				
	Financial instruments at amortised cost		20 010 222	16 734 413	
43	EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE				
	A fraudulent payment was made during July 2018 which amounted to R701 492 and is currently under investigation				
44	IN-KIND DONATIONS AND ASSISTANCE				
	The municipality did not receive any in-kind donations or assistance during the year under review.				
45	PRIVATE PUBLIC PARTNERSHIPS				
	Council has not entered into any private public partnerships during the financial year.				
46	CONTINGENT ASSET/LIABILITIES				
	Raubex was awarded the tender for the construction of Vanwysvlei bulk water scheme by Kareeberg municipality. This tender was cancelled by Kareeberg municipality, and now Raubex is claiming R12,3 million for loss of profit, direct and indirect damages as a result of the cancellation of the tender.				
47	RELATED PARTIES				
	Key Management and Councilors receive and pay for services on the same terms and conditions as other ratepayers / residents.				
47,1	Related Party Transactions				
		Rates - Levied 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018	Service Charges - Levied 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018	Other - Levied 1 July 2017 - 30 June 2018	Outstanding Balances 30 June 2018
	Year ended 30 June 2018				
	Councillors	2 956	37 262	9 466	24 202
	Municipal Manager and Section 56 Employees	13 267	37 565	-	50 832
	The rates, service charges and other charges are in accordance with approved tariffs. No impairment expenses have been recognised in respect of amounts owed by related parties.				
47,2	Related Party Loans				
	Since 1 July 2004 loans to councilors and senior management employees are not permitted. Loans granted prior to this date, together with the conditions, are disclosed in note 15 to the Annual Financial Statements.				
47,3	Compensation of key management personnel				
	The compensation of key management personnel is set out in note 26 to the Annual Financial Statements.				
47,4	Other related party transactions				
			2018 R	2017 R	
	The following purchases were made during the year where Councilors or Management have an interest:				
	Councillor/Staff Member				
	Chief Financial Officer member of emerging farmers union who rent Carnarvon commonage		-		95 749

KAREEBERG MUNICIPALITY

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

48	FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY	2018 R	2017 R
	The indicators or conditions that may, individually or collectively, cast significant doubt about the going concern assumption are as follows:		
	Financial Indicators		
	The current ratio decreased to 2,09:1 from 2,32:1 in the prior year.		
	The municipality have budgeted for a surplus of R72 190 000 for the 2017/2018 financial year. The municipality is also budgeting for positive surplus during 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 amounting to R71 164 000 and R42 738 000 respectively.		
	The average debtors' payment days increased to 177 days from 203 days.		
	Other Indicators		
	No outflow of resources due the contingent liability disclosed in note 46		
49	STATUTORY RECEIVABLES		
	In accordance with the principles of GRAP 108, Statutory Receivables of the municipality are classified as follows:		
	Receivables from non-exchange transactions		
	Property Rates	-	8 102
	Total Statutory Receivables	<u>-</u>	<u>8 102</u>

APPENDIX A - Unaudited
KAREEBERG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
SEGMENTAL STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018
MUNICIPAL VOTES CLASSIFICATION

2017 Actual Income R	2017 Actual Expenditure R	2017 Surplus/ (Deficit) R		2018 Actual Income R	2018 Actual Expenditure R	2018 Surplus/ (Deficit) R
15 155	(219 225)	(204 070)	Cemetery	15 845	(197 402)	(181 557)
1 774	(1 800 549)	(1 798 775)	Library	2 380	(1 715 674)	(1 713 295)
-	(24 322)	(24 322)	Museum	-	(25 239)	(25 239)
-	(2 513 664)	(2 513 664)	Corporate Services	-	(3 105 745)	(3 105 745)
10 798 412	(174 277)	10 624 135	Electricity Administration	8 929 949	(172 171)	8 757 778
-	(11 117 026)	(11 117 026)	Electricity Generation	-	(10 531 175)	(10 531 175)
-	(577 685)	(577 685)	Electricity Distribution	-	(813 874)	(813 874)
19 112 656	(18 728 381)	384 275	General Expenditure of Council	42 335 770	(10 745 436)	31 590 334
6 000	(450)	5 550	Official Housing	8 400	(205)	8 195
12 320 616	-	12 320 616	Property Rates	4 430 162	-	4 430 162
246 807	(68 218)	178 589	Commonage	207 295	(10 578)	196 717
81 746	(293 136)	(211 390)	Municipal Buildings	51 590	(215 519)	(163 929)
3 484 331	(11 345 715)	(7 861 384)	Municipal Manager/Treasurer	3 038 961	(10 389 518)	(7 350 557)
-	(47 125)	(47 125)	Clinic	-	(17 133)	(17 133)
329	(59 613)	(59 283)	Air Port	350	(21 627)	(21 277)
-	(26)	(26)	Abattoir	-	(40)	(40)
-	(6 507)	(6 507)	Fire Department	-	(14 605)	(14 605)
-	(758)	(758)	Civil Protection	-	(750)	(750)
680	(13 425)	(12 745)	Pound	800	(31 749)	(30 949)
500	(2 586 799)	(2 586 299)	Public Works	200	(3 409 185)	(3 408 985)
-	(1 202 297)	(1 202 297)	Streets & Pavements	-	(1 163 935)	(1 163 935)
4 260	(170 562)	(166 302)	Licensing & Traffic	4 500	(233 890)	(229 390)
31 664	(225 773)	(194 109)	Nature Reserve	22 771	(268 947)	(246 176)
320	(512 938)	(512 618)	Parks & Open areas	659	(252 134)	(251 475)
-	(9 720)	(9 720)	Swimming Pool	-	(7 752)	(7 752)
5 942	(8 507)	(2 565)	Caravan Park	5 106	(14 270)	(9 164)
6 438 267	(3 379 146)	3 059 121	Refuse	1 301 576	(3 622 811)	(2 321 235)
5 743 947	(3 601 134)	2 142 813	Sewerage & Cleansing	336 743	(4 368 779)	(4 032 036)
-	(295 401)	(295 401)	Water Distribution	-	(961 647)	(961 647)
7 360 464	(904 888)	6 455 576	Water Provision	1 952 072	(896 248)	1 055 824
85 653 869	(59 887 266)	5 766 603	Sub Total	62 645 130	(53 208 037)	9 437 092
-	3 536 730	3 536 730	Less Inter-Departmental Charges	-	895 244	895 244
85 653 869	(56 350 536)	9 303 333	Total	62 645 130	(52 312 793)	10 332 336

APPENDIX B - Unaudited
KAREEBERG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

SEGMENTAL STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018
GENERAL FINANCE STATISTIC CLASSIFICATIONS

2017 Actual Income R	2017 Actual Expenditure R	2017 Surplus/ (Deficit) R		2018 Actual Income R	2018 Actual Expenditure R	2018 Surplus/ (Deficit) R
19 112 656	(18 728 381)	384 275	Executive & Council	42 335 770	(10 745 436)	31 590 334
16 139 829	(11 767 158)	4 372 671	Budget & Treasury	7 736 759	(10 637 487)	(2 900 728)
-	(2 513 664)	(2 513 664)	Corporate Services	-	(3 105 745)	(3 105 745)
-	(47 125)	(47 125)	Health	-	(17 133)	(17 133)
16 929	(2 044 095)	(2 027 167)	Community & Social Services	18 225	(1 938 316)	(1 920 091)
680	(20 690)	(20 010)	Public Safety	800	(47 105)	(46 305)
37 926	(756 938)	(719 012)	Sport & Recreation	28 536	(543 102)	(514 566)
6 438 267	(3 379 146)	3 059 121	Waste Management	1 301 576	(3 622 811)	(2 321 235)
5 743 947	(3 601 134)	2 142 813	Waste Water Management	336 743	(4 368 779)	(4 032 036)
4 760	(3 959 658)	(3 954 898)	Road Transport	4 700	(4 807 010)	(4 802 310)
7 360 464	(1 200 289)	6 160 175	Water	1 952 072	(1 857 895)	94 178
10 798 412	(11 868 988)	(1 070 576)	Electricity	8 929 949	(11 517 220)	(2 587 271)
65 653 869	(59 887 266)	5 766 603	Sub Total	62 645 130	(53 208 037)	9 437 092
-	3 536 730	3 536 730	Less Inter-Departmental Charges	-	895 244	895 244
65 653 869	(56 350 536)	9 303 333	Total	62 645 130	(52 312 793)	10 332 336

APPENDIX C - Unaudited
KAREEBERG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
DISCLOSURES OF GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES IN TERMS OF SECTION 123 OF MFMA, 56 OF 2003

Grant Description	Balance 30 June 2017	Interest on Investments	Other Income	Transfer due to NT's request to return grant	Operating Expenditure during the year Transferred to Revenue	Capital Expenditure during the year Transferred to Revenue	Balance 30 June 2018
	R	R	R		R	R	R
UNSPENT CONDITIONAL GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND RECEIPTS							
Job Creation De Built	43 568	2 514	-	-	-	-	46 081
Land Development	88 400	3 944	-	-	-	-	72 345
Civil Defence	20 665	279	-	-	-	-	20 944
CMIP Kwaggaokolk (VAT)	586	39	-	-	-	-	725
Sanitation - sewerage	847 207	-	-	-	662 766	-	184 441
Electricity Schietfontein	39 249	2 264	-	-	-	-	41 513
Water Service Plan	3 657	212	-	-	-	-	3 879
CMIP - Saalpoort project 301	4 026	231	-	-	-	-	4 258
Library Development Projects	-	-	1 312 000	-	1 074 879	237 121	-
Paving Projects	28 532	1 531	-	-	-	-	28 062
Lotto Carnarvon	2 036	117	-	-	-	-	2 153
Lotto Vosburg	35 937	2 073	-	-	-	-	38 010
Municipal Finance Management Grant	-	-	1 900 000	-	1 900 000	-	-
Transfer Fees Sub-Economic	151 512	9 360	-	-	-	-	180 872
Cleaning Project Vosburg	28 689	1 655	-	-	-	-	30 344
VAT - Retention	13 312	768	-	-	-	-	14 080
Municipal Infrastructure Grant Additional	3 000 000	-	-	-	191 262	2 808 738	-
Municipal Infrastructure Grant	-	-	6 095 000	-	963 404	5 131 596	-
Youth Development	93 632	-	-	-	-	-	93 632
Expanded Public Works Program (PWPG)	-	-	1 000 000	-	1 000 000	-	-
Electricity	-	-	1 000 000	-	129 362	870 638	-
DWA (Department of Water Affairs) Refurbishment	-	-	4 000 000	-	429 234	3 570 766	-
DWA (Department of Water Affairs) Drought Relief	-	-	4 626 000	-	-	-	4 626 000
RBIG (Department of Water Affairs and Forestry)	-	-	15 000 000	11 642 000	261 182	1 767 520	12 971 167
Total	11 641 880	-	34 933 000	11 642 000	6 612 099	14 386 380	18 338 507

APPENDIX D - Unaudited
KAREEBERG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
NATIONAL TREASURY APPROPRIATION STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (STANDARD CLASSIFICATION)

Description	2017/2018							2016/2017
	Original Budget	Budget Adjustments (i.Lo. MFMA s28)	Final adjustments budget	Actual Outcome	Variance of Actual Outcome against Adjustments	Actual Outcome as % of Final Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Original Budget	Restated Audited Outcome
R thousand								
Revenue - Standard								
<i>Governance and administration</i>	50 703	(12 700)	38 007	50 073	12 066	-299,3%	98,6%	35 252
Executive and council	25 497	(10 601)	14 896	42 338	27 440	284,2%	168,0%	19 113
Budget and treasury office	25 207	(2 095)	23 111	7 737	(15 374)	33,5%	30,7%	16 140
Corporate services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Community and public safety</i>	1 447	817	2 264	48	(2 216)	2,1%	3,3%	68
Community and social services	1 429	320	1 749	18	(1 731)	1,0%	1,3%	17
Sport and recreation	17	497	514	29	(485)	5,5%	105,9%	38
Public safety	1	-	1	1	0	113,5%	113,5%	1
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Economic and environmental services</i>	2	3 278	3 280	5	(3 275)	0,1%	235,0%	5
Planning and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road transport	2	3 278	3 280	5	(3 275)	0,1%	235,0%	5
Environmental protection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Trading services</i>	56 915	32 784	89 698	12 520	(77 178)	14,0%	22,0%	30 341
Electricity	10 258	1 972	12 231	8 930	(3 301)	73,9%	87,1%	10 768
Water	39 411	21 441	60 852	1 952	(58 900)	3,2%	5,0%	7 300
Waste water management	2 078	6 709	8 787	337	(8 450)	3,5%	11,3%	5 744
Waste management	4 270	2 082	6 352	1 302	(5 050)	10,8%	30,5%	6 438
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue - Standard	109 066	24 182	133 249	62 645	(70 604)	47,0%	57,4%	65 654
Expenditure - Standard								
<i>Governance and administration</i>	34 562	(2 203)	32 359	24 489	(7 871)	75,7%	70,8%	32 130
Executive and council	21 313	(2 035)	19 278	10 745	(7 533)	56,5%	50,4%	18 023
Budget and treasury office	10 123	744	10 867	10 637	(230)	87,9%	105,1%	11 016
Corporate services	3 125	(12)	3 113	3 108	(5)	99,7%	99,3%	2 492
<i>Community and public safety</i>	3 803	(177)	3 626	2 548	(1 080)	70,2%	68,9%	2 507
Community and social services	2 538	435	2 974	1 938	(1 035)	65,2%	78,4%	1 815
Sport and recreation	1 106	(562)	544	543	(1)	99,8%	49,1%	609
Public safety	104	(50)	54	47	(7)	88,6%	45,2%	17
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health	54	(0)	54	17	(37)	31,8%	31,5%	6
<i>Economic and environmental services</i>	4 883	(1 473)	3 411	4 807	1 396	140,9%	98,4%	3 349
Planning and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road transport	4 883	(1 473)	3 411	4 807	1 396	140,9%	98,4%	3 349
Environmental protection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Trading services</i>	21 673	(11)	21 662	20 516	(1 147)	94,7%	94,7%	18 384
Electricity	11 772	128	11 900	10 730	(1 169)	90,2%	91,1%	11 073
Water	1 813	3	1 816	1 850	42	102,3%	102,5%	871
Waste water management	4 482	(145)	4 337	4 305	(32)	99,7%	98,5%	3 270
Waste management	3 825	8	3 833	3 823	(10)	99,8%	99,9%	3 151
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure - Standard	64 921	(3 863)	61 059	52 357	(8 702)	85,7%	80,6%	56 351
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	44 145	28 045	72 190	10 288	(61 902)	14,3%	23,3%	9 303

APPENDIX D - Unaudited
KAREEBERG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
NATIONAL TREASURY APPROPRIATION STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (MUNICIPAL VOTE CLASSIFICATION)

Description R thousand	2017/2018							2016/2017
	Original Budget	Budget Adjustments (i.e. MFMA s28)	Final adjustments budget	Actual Outcome	Variance of Actual Outcome against	Actual Outcome as % of Final Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Original Budget	Restated Audited Outcome
Revenue by Vote								
Executive and council	25 497	(10 601)	14 895	42 336	27 440	284,2%	166,0%	19 113
Budget and treasury office	25 207	(2 095)	23 111	7 737	(15 374)	33,5%	30,7%	18 140
Corporate services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planning and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community and social services	1 429	320	1 749	18	(1 730)	1,0%	1,3%	17
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety	1	-	1	1	0	113,5%	113,5%	1
Sport and recreation	17	-	17	29	(486)	5,5%	164,0%	38
Environmental protection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solid waste management	4 270	2 662	6 931	1 302	(5 630)	18,8%	30,5%	6 438
Waste water management	2 976	6 709	9 684	337	(9 348)	3,5%	11,3%	5 744
Road transport	2	-	2	5	(3 275)	0,1%	235,0%	5
Water	39 411	21 441	60 852	1 952	(58 900)	3,2%	5,0%	7 360
Electricity	10 258	1 972	12 231	6 630	(3 301)	73,0%	87,1%	10 758
Total Revenue by Vote	109 065	24 182	133 247	62 645	(70 604)	47,0%	57,4%	65 654
Expenditure by Vote to be appropriated								
Executive and council	21 313	(2 035)	19 278	10 745	(7 633)	56,5%	50,4%	10 023
Budget and treasury office	10 123	744	10 867	10 637	(230)	97,9%	105,1%	11 615
Corporate services	3 126	(12)	3 114	3 106	(8)	99,7%	99,3%	2 492
Planning and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health	54	(1)	53	17	(37)	31,8%	31,5%	6
Community and social services	2 538	-	2 538	1 938	(1 035)	65,2%	70,4%	1 815
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety	104	(1)	103	47	(7)	66,8%	45,2%	17
Sport and recreation	1 106	(1)	1 105	543	(1)	99,9%	49,1%	600
Environmental protection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solid waste management	3 625	8	3 633	3 623	(8)	99,6%	99,9%	3 151
Waste water management	4 402	(145)	4 257	4 305	(12)	99,7%	98,5%	3 270
Road transport	4 883	(1 473)	3 410	4 807	1 396	140,8%	98,4%	3 349
Water	1 813	1	1 814	1 858	42	102,3%	102,5%	871
Electricity	11 772	126	11 898	10 730	(1 168)	90,2%	91,1%	11 073
Total Expenditure by Vote	64 921	(3 663)	61 258	52 357	(8 702)	85,7%	80,8%	56 351
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	44 145	28 045	72 189	10 288	(61 902)	14,3%	23,3%	9 303

APPENDIX D - Unaudited
KAREEBERG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
NATIONAL TREASURY APPROPRIATION STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (REVENUE BY SOURCE AND EXPENDITURE BY TYPE)

Description	2017/2018							2016/2017
	Original Budget	Budget Adjustments (i.e. MFMA s28)	Final adjustments Budget	Actual Outcome	Variance of Actual Outcome against	Actual Outcome as % of Final Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Original Budget	Restated Audited Outcome
R thousand								
Revenue By Source								
Property rates	5 006	—	5 006	4 430	(576)	88,5%	88,5%	4 185
Property rates - penalties & collection charges	—	—	—	135	135	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	128
Service charges - electricity revenue	9 249	(337)	8 917	8 930	13	100,1%	95,5%	9 568
Service charges - water revenue	5 202	(213)	4 989	1 952	(3 037)	39,1%	37,5%	4 715
Service charges - sanitation revenue	2 876	—	2 876	1 298	(1 678)	43,7%	43,7%	3 819
Service charges - refuse revenue	4 101	46	4 147	337	(3 811)	8,1%	8,2%	3 035
Service charges - other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rental of facilities and equipment	375	(13)	362	200	(82)	77,2%	74,7%	342
Interest earned - external investments	1 736	(1 291)	445	3 716	3 271	835,1%	214,1%	2 573
Interest earned - outstanding debtors	3	—	3	1	(2)	37,3%	37,3%	2
Dividends received	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fines	12	—	12	21	8	167,0%	167,0%	14
Licences and permits	7	—	7	16	11	242,3%	242,3%	18
Agency services	237	—	237	237	(0)	99,9%	99,9%	222
Transfers recognised - operational	24 719	—	24 719	26 351	1 632	106,6%	106,6%	24 598
Other revenue	12 348	(1 188)	11 160	492	(36 840)	1,3%	4,0%	823
Gains on disposal of PPE	—	—	—	13	13	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	—
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	65 971	23 182	89 154	46 212	(40 942)	54,1%	73,1%	54 170
Expenditure By Type								
Employee related costs	21 002	(110)	20 892	19 371	(1 481)	92,9%	92,2%	16 767
Remuneration of councilors	2 400	—	2 400	2 448	(44)	98,2%	98,2%	2 179
Debt impairment	2 394	—	2 394	272	(2 122)	11,4%	11,4%	—
Depreciation & asset impairment	3 681	—	3 681	3 478	(203)	94,5%	94,5%	3 410
Finance charges	145	—	145	2 282	2 137	1576,5%	1576,5%	2 287
Bulk purchases	10 912	—	10 912	10 489	(423)	96,1%	95,1%	10 336
Other materials	1 446	(300)	1 146	—	(1 146)	—	—	—
Contracted services	2 394	—	2 394	3 281	886	137,1%	137,1%	2 702
Transfers and grants	10 095	—	10 095	1 018	(9 078)	10,1%	10,1%	811
Other expenditure	10 364	(3 413)	6 950	9 673	2 722	139,2%	83,3%	9 487
Loss on disposal of PPE	—	—	—	2	2	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	4
Total Expenditure	64 921	(3 863)	61 058	52 313	(8 746)	85,7%	80,6%	47 968
Surplus/(Deficit)	1 050	27 045	28 095	(4 101)	(32 196)	-14,6%	-38,6%	8 202
Transfers recognised - capital	43 095	1 000	44 095	14 388	(29 709)	32,6%	33,4%	10 914
Contributions recognised - capital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contributed assets	—	—	—	47	47	100,0%	100,0%	—
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	44 145	28 045	72 190	10 332	(61 858)	14,3%	23,4%	17 118

APPENDIX D - Unaudited
KAREEBERG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
NATIONAL TREASURY APPROPRIATION STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY VOTE, STANDARD CLASSIFICATION AND FUNDING

Description	2017/2018							2016/2017
	Original Budget	Budget Adjustments (i.e. MFA s28)	Final adjustments budget	Actual Outcome	Variance of Actual Outcome against Adjustments Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Final Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Original Budget	Restated Audited Outcome
R thousand								
Capital expenditure - Vote								
Multi-year expenditure								
Executive and council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Budget and treasury office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planning and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community and social services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sport and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental protection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solid waste management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste water management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital multi-year expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Single-year expenditure								
Executive and council	-	-	-	82	82	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
Budget and treasury office	-	-	-	961	961	#DIV/0!	100,0%	681
Corporate services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planning and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community and social services	320	-	320	285	(35)	88,9%	100,0%	254
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety	-	-	-	350	350	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
Sport and recreation	497	(246)	251	-	(251)	-	-	1 043
Environmental protection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solid waste management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste water management	4 000	-	4 000	3 993	(7)	100,0%	99,8%	2 132
Road transport	3 278	(1 754)	1 524	3 985	2 461	261,6%	121,6%	3 704
Water	34 000	(15 000)	19 000	5 579	(13 421)	29,4%	100,0%	2 946
Electricity	1 000	-	1 000	889	(111)	88,9%	88,9%	886
Capital single-year expenditure	43 095	(17 000)	26 095	16 123	(9 972)	62%	37%	11 647
Total Capital Expenditure - Vote	43 095	(17 000)	26 095	16 123	(9 972)	62%	37%	11 647
Capital Expenditure - Standard								
Governance and administration	-	-	-	1 043	1 043	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	681
Executive and council	-	-	-	82	82	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
Budget and treasury office	-	-	-	961	961	#DIV/0!	100,0%	681
Corporate services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community and public safety	817	(246)	571	638	63	111,1%	77,7%	1 297
Community and social services	320	-	320	285	(35)	88,9%	100,0%	254
Sport and recreation	497	(246)	251	-	(251)	-	-	1 043
Public safety	-	-	-	350	350	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic and environmental services	3 278	(1 754)	1 524	3 985	2 461	261,6%	121,6%	3 704
Planning and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road transport	3 278	(1 754)	1 524	3 985	2 461	261,6%	121,6%	3 704
Environmental protection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trading services	38 000	(15 000)	23 000	10 461	(13 539)	45,8%	26,8%	5 964
Electricity	1 000	-	1 000	889	(111)	88,9%	88,9%	886
Water	34 000	(15 000)	19 000	5 579	(13 421)	29,4%	100,0%	2 946
Waste water management	4 000	-	4 000	3 993	(7)	100,0%	99,8%	2 132
Waste management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Expenditure - Standard	43 095	(17 000)	26 095	16 123	(9 972)	62%	37%	11 647
Funded by:								
National Government	43 095	(17 000)	26 095	14 385	(11 709)	55,1%	33,4%	10 914
Provincial Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District Municipality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers and grants	-	-	-	1 737	1 737	#DIV/0!	100,0%	732
Transfers recognised - capital	43 095	(17 000)	26 095	16 123	(9 972)	62%	37%	11 647
Public contributions & donations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internally generated funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Funding	43 095	(17 000)	26 095	16 123	(9 972)	62%	37%	11 647

APPENDIX D - Unaudited
KAREEBERG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
NATIONAL TREASURY APPROPRIATION STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018
CASH FLOWS

Description	2017/2018							2016/2017
	Original Budget	Budget Adjustments (i.e. MFMA 628)	Final adjustments budget	Actual Outcome	Variance of Actual Outcome against Adjustments	Actual Outcome as % of Final Budget	Actual Outcome as % of Original Budget	Restated Audited Outcome
R thousand								
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES								
Receipts								
Property rates, penalties & collection charges	3 675	-	3 675	4 367	692	118,8%	118,8%	4 272
Service charges	20 451	-	20 451	10 970	(9 481)	53,6%	53,6%	10 787
Other revenue	12 679	-	12 679	3 874	(8 805)	30,6%	30,6%	725
Government - operating	24 719	-	24 719	24 609	(110)	99,6%	99,6%	23 411
Government - capital	43 095	1 000	44 095	19 079	(25 016)	43,3%	44,3%	26 569
Interest	1 566	-	1 566	3 606	2 040	230,3%	230,3%	2 456
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments								
Suppliers and employees	(47 310)	-	(47 310)	(42 124)	5 187	89,0%	89,0%	(38 658)
Finance charges	(145)	-	(145)	(2 282)	(2 137)	1576,5%	1576,5%	(2 267)
Transfers and Grants	(10 095)	-	(10 095)	(1 018)	9 076	10,1%	10,1%	(511)
NET CASH FROM(USED) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	48 635	1 000	49 635	21 081	(28 553)	42,5%	43,3%	26 585
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES								
Receipts								
Proceeds on disposal of PPE	-	-	-	66	66	100,0%	100,0%	-
Decrease (increase) in non-current debtors	8	-	8	5	(4)	54,0%	54,0%	17
Decrease (increase) other non-current receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease (increase) in non-current investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments								
Capital assets	(43 095)	(1 000)	(44 095)	(16 066)	28 009	36,5%	37,3%	(11 678)
NET CASH FROM(USED) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(43 087)	(1 000)	(44 087)	(16 015)	28 071	38,3%	37,2%	(11 661)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES								
Receipts								
Short term loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowing long term/refinancing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in consumer deposits	10	-	10	1	(9)	14,3%	14,3%	4
Payments								
Repayment of borrowing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NET CASH FROM(USED) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	10	-	10	1	(9)	14,3%	14,3%	4
NET INCREASE/ (DECREASE) IN CASH HELD	5 558	-	5 558	5 067	(491)	91,2%	91,2%	14 928
Cash/cash equivalents at the year begin:	25 282	-	25 282	38 181	12 899	151,0%	151,0%	23 254
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end:	30 840	-	30 840	43 249	12 400	140,2%	140,2%	38 181

APPENDIX E - Unaudited
KAREEBERG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
DEVIATIONS ACCORDING TO SECTION 36(2) - SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

NOT THREE QUOTATIONS

R2,001 - R30,000				
Date of tender committee	Supplier	Amount	Reason	
19-09-2017	Media 24	R 14 364,00	Exceptional	
29-09-2017	Media 24	R 11 491,20	Exceptional	
11-10-2017	Northern Cape Panel Beaters	R 5 000,00	Exceptional	
08-12-2017	Media 24	R 5 180,89	Exceptional	
24-05-2018	Jacobs Broers	R 3 058,45	Exceptional	
	Wings 'n Things	R 5 197,00	Exceptional	
12-12-2017	PA Stationers	R 2 178,18	Exceptional	
12-12-2017	Ukuchuma	R 20 515,00	Exceptional	
20-02-2018	Ukuchuma	R 20 273,00	Exceptional	
		<u>R 96 257,72</u>		

NOT CHEAPEST QUOTATION

R2,001 - R30,000				
Date of tender committee	Supplier	Amount	Reason	
13-07-2017	Ferlique Trade 1215 cc	R 8 350,00	Exceptional	
08-09-2017	De Kotte	R 2 200,00	Exceptional	
20-11-2017	De Aar Bande	R 15 180,00	Exceptional	
01-12-2017	Cullinan Guesthouse	R 4 600,00	Exceptional	
11-12-2017	Ubortech IT Consulting	R 13 309,50	Exceptional	
03-01-2018	Karoo Vleisboere	R 5 075,14	Exceptional	
16-01-2018	Karoo Nasionale Park	R 15 825,00	Exceptional	
10-04-2018	Roman X Taxis	R 4 000,00	Exceptional	
31-05-2018	CP Nel	R 16 578,86	Exceptional	
		<u>R 85 118,00</u>		

EMERGENCY

R2,001 - R30,000				
Date of tender committee	Supplier	Amount	Reason	
24-07-2017	SAW Africa	R 5 442,41	Emergency	
27-08-2017	Prince Albert Hospitaal	R 2 241,00	Emergency	
18-09-2017	CSB Handel	R 14 261,32	Emergency	
19-09-2017	CSB Handel	R 2 260,34	Emergency	
13-09-2017	CSB Handel	R 2 203,34	Emergency	
11-10-2017	Karoo Vleisboere	R 3 110,19	Emergency	
13-10-2017	CSB Handel	R 5 244,00	Emergency	
19-12-2017	BKB	R 2 410,56	Emergency	
20-12-2017	BKB	R 2 410,56	Emergency	
28-12-2017	Carmarvon Boukontraheurs	R 3 100,80	Emergency	
03-01-2018	CSB Handel	R 12 063,16	Emergency	
05-02-2018	CSB Handel	R 5 244,00	Emergency	
09-02-2018	CSB Handel	R 28 457,70	Emergency	
22-03-2018	SAGA Distributors	R 2 938,92	Emergency	
27-08-2018	CSB Handel	R 3 016,49	Emergency	
		<u>R 94 404,79</u>		

R30,001 - R200,000				
Date of tender committee	Supplier	Amount	Reason	
01-12-2017	Agrico	R 172 367,73	Emergency	
05-12-2017	XYX Construction	R 84031,68	Emergency	
13-01-2018	XYX Construction	R 36 377,40	Emergency	
		<u>R 292 776,81</u>		

TENDER ENDED, TENDER ADVERTISED, NOT YET AWARDED

R200,001 -				
Date of tender committee	Supplier	Amount	Reason	
	Worley Parsons	R 1 792 840,62	Exceptional	

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KAREEBERG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
DEVIATIONS ACCORDING TO SECTION 36(2) - SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

DONATIONS

Date of tender committee	Supplier	Amount	Reason
07-07-2017	Verskele instansies	R 15 554,00	Exceptional
27-02-2018	Verskele instansies	R 14 140,00	Exceptional
		<u>R 29 694,00</u>	

SERVICE PROVIDER

R2,001 - R30,000

Date of tender committee	Supplier	Amount	Reason
21-07-2017	Nashua	R 9 290,51	Service provider
	CSB Handel	R 15 344,83	Exceptional
11-08-2017	Vissers Ingenieurswerke	R 2 109,00	Sole provider
28-08-2017	Vissers Ingenieurswerke	R 10 704,60	Sole provider
06-09-2017	Holstec Engineering	R 4 598,34	Sole provider
18-09-2017	SAGE VIP	R 5 778,66	Service provider
29-09-2017	Fanlique Trade 1215 cc	R 2 500,00	Service provider
28-09-2017	CP Nel	R 2 702,73	Exceptional
16-10-2017	Bester's Auto	R 2 215,40	Exceptional
24-10-2017	Nissan De Aar	R 3 249,35	Exceptional
30-10-2017	Nissan De Aar (De Aar Motors)	R 1 364,56	Exceptional
02-11-2017	CP Nel	R 3 621,78	Exceptional
10-11-2017	Lexis Nexis	R 8 368,74	Sole provider
21-11-2017	SSE	R 10 533,60	Service provider
28-11-2017	DJ van Schalkwyk	R 13 013,10	Sole provider
06-02-2018	UIS Analytical Services	R 11 183,40	Exceptional
11-02-2018	GB Kompen en De Wet Nel	R 12 391,80	Exceptional
16-02-2018	SAGE VIP	R 6 669,00	Exceptional
08-03-2018	Arch Actuarial Services	R 14 820,00	Exceptional
27-03-2018	Dr AJ Vorster	R 2 400,00	Sole provider
27-03-2018	Dr AJ Vorster	R 7 600,00	Sole provider
25-04-2018	CP Nel	R 4 343,71	Exceptional
03-05-2018	UTD HR Consulting	R 4 067,66	Exceptional
23-05-2018	SA Poskanloor	R 19 624,50	Service provider
25-05-2018	SAGE VIP	R 6 290,50	Service provider
08-06-2018	Mubeko Afrika	R 9 158,75	Exceptional
	Sage South Africa (Pty) Ltd	R 21 567,44	Service provider
		<u>R 216 512,98</u>	

R30,001 - R200,000

Date of tender committee	Supplier	Amount	Reason
25-07-2017	Fanlique Trade 1215 cc	R 88 032,63	Service provider
	Conlog	R 72 849,36	Service provider
	EDK Besigheidsmasjiene BK	R 116 914,48	Service provider
04-08-2017	SA Poskanloor	R 32 536,00	Service provider
20-12-2017	Eskom	R 132 541,74	Service provider
		<u>R 442 674,21</u>	

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DEVIATIONS ACCORDING TO SECTION 36(2) - SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

AVAILABILITY

R2,001 - R30,000

Date of tender committee	Supplier	Amount	Reason
12-07-2017	Herman van Heerden Ing/Inc	R 14 103,79	Exceptional
14-07-2017	Out of Africa Guesthouses	R 4 320,00	Sole provider
14-07-2017	Bianca's Catering	R 5 000,00	Sole provider
03-08-2017	Maris Pieterse	R 2 250,00	Sole provider
07-08-2017	C van der Marwe	R 3 367,00	Exceptional
23-08-2017	Bianca's Catering	R 4 080,00	Sole provider
23-08-2017	CSB Handel	R 3 357,76	Sole provider
01-09-2017	C van der Marwe	R 6 593,00	Exceptional
11-09-2017	Leon Swanepoel	R 11 339,03	Sole provider
18-09-2017	Camaron Boukontrakteurs	R 2 166,00	Sole provider
18-09-2017	Cem Air	R 4 820,00	Exceptional
22-09-2017	SA Airways	R 3 417,87	Exceptional
17-10-2017	Roy Riley	R 3 890,00	Exceptional
18-10-2017	JPC Besters Auto	R 3 902,02	Sole provider
31-10-2017	Karoo Bossele Gastehuis	R 3 300,00	Exceptional
02-11-2017	BKB Bpk	R 2 653,16	Exceptional
02-11-2017	Camaron Boukontrakteurs	R 2 995,73	Sole provider
08-11-2017	S Witbooi/Wilcomelius Enterprises	R 21 363,00	Sole provider
08-11-2017	Camaron Boukontrakteurs	R 6 679,26	Sole provider
28-11-2017	BKB Bpk	R 2 839,59	Exceptional
01-12-2017	Jacobs Broers	R 7 746,80	Exceptional
07-12-2017	Lord Camaron Guest House	R 16 200,00	Exceptional
07-12-2017	Jacobs Broers	R 2 399,50	Exceptional
11-12-2017	Karoo Vleisboere	R 2 557,54	Exceptional
11-12-2017	CP Nel	R 25 092,12	Sole provider
12-12-2017	CP Nel	R 3 512,33	Sole provider
14-12-2017	BKB Bpk	R 3 301,24	Exceptional
15-12-2017	Jacobs Broers	R 3 184,70	Exceptional
18-12-2017	Jacobs Broers	R 2 120,35	Exceptional
18-12-2017	Jacobs Broers	R 4 513,75	Exceptional
09-01-2018	Jacobs Broers	R 3 499,75	Exceptional
17-01-2018	DJ van Schalkwyk	R 2 771,34	Sole provider
30-01-2018	SAGA Distributors	R 3 054,28	Exceptional
12-02-2018	JPC Besters Auto	R 13 271,75	Sole provider
13-02-2018	CSB Handel	R 3 090,50	Exceptional
14-02-2018	Koplos Driving School	R 9 000,00	Sole provider
16-02-2018	Salt and Pepper	R 6 225,00	Sole provider
19-02-2018	Jacobs Broers	R 2 794,00	Exceptional
19-03-2018	Fulcrum Technologies	R 13 965,00	Exceptional
20-03-2018	Camaron Spar	R 2 820,00	Exceptional
27-03-2018	Camaron Spar	R 8 880,60	Exceptional
10-04-2018	Jacobs Broers	R 8 330,00	Exceptional
21-04-2018	Karoo Smul	R 3 550,00	Exceptional
25-04-2018	Boland Fine	R 6 920,94	Exceptional
26-04-2018	Camaron Abattoir	R 5 739,31	Exceptional
11-05-2018	Camaron Spar	R 3 341,10	Exceptional
11-05-2018	XYX Construction	R 2 808,30	Exceptional
25-05-2018	Ukuchuma	R 6 000,00	Exceptional
29-05-2018	De Jager Loodgieler	R 22 473,50	Exceptional
04-06-2018	Luvuyo and Mihle Property and Services	R 29 500,00	Exceptional
06-06-2018	Andrew Witbooi	R 6 800,00	Exceptional
10-06-2018	Wildman Hunting	R 6 001,00	Exceptional
12-06-2018	Luvuyo and Mihle Property and Services	R 12 500,00	Exceptional
15-06-2018	XYX Construction	R 3 047,50	Exceptional
20-06-2018	Jacobs Broers	R 4 443,70	Exceptional
28-06-2018	Jacobs Broers	R 3 530,43	Exceptional
	CSB Handel	R 6 920,36	Exceptional
		R 382 343,90	

R30,001 - R200,000

Date of tender committee	Supplier	Amount	Reason
22-06-2017	BKB Bepark	R 138 895,78	Exceptional
	Wholehearted Music BK	R 40 000,00	Exceptional
29-05-2018	De Jager Loodgieler	R 60 317,50	Exceptional
		R 239 213,28	

TOTAL DEVIATIONS

R 3 672 036,29